

08220949
EXT

E17335

2444
CHECKED 97
126
EXTRACTS FROM NEWS PAPERS &c.,



FROM LONDON TIMES, 6th May 1876.

ITALY.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

Rome, May 5.

Last night Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, &c. &c. s. i., attended by a suite of 50 persons, arrived at the Hotel Costanzi, en route for England. Sir Salar is accompanied by Nawab-Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Kamkamood Dowlah, Ghalib Jung Bahadoor, Mukaddam Jung Bahadoor, Mir Reazat Ali Khan, Mir Tahavar Ali, Syed Hossain, Aga Naser Shah, Syed Ali Khan Bahadoor, Major Nevill, Captain Trevor, Dr. Williamson, and Mr. Arthur Oliphant, Private Secretary. This morning the Indian statesman repaired to the Quirinal, and had the honour of a private audience of His Majesty the King of Italy. The party were dressed in their full costume, the gorgeous nature of which created a considerable sensation as they drove through the streets. At noon they went to visit Sir Augustus Paget, who entertains them at dinner to-morrow.

LONDON TIMES, 9th May 1876

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Rome, May 8th.

The Pope received Sir Salar Jung and his suite to-day. His Holiness, seated on the throne, received the homage of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and expressed his gratitude to him for the protection afforded by the Nizam to Catholics, hoping that this protection would continue. He then entered into conversation with the members of the suite, giving them his hand to kiss and promising to pray for them. Sir Salar Jung, who was received at the Vatican with all the honor due to his position, has left to-day for Florence.

LONDON TIMES, 25th May 1876

SIR SALAR JUNG.

The career of a native statesman in India does not attract the attention

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR

of the multitude at home unless his name happens to be associated with some Imperial measure, in which case he is seldom favourably mentioned. As long as he is engaged in the Government of some Native State, improving its condition, directing its internal economy, and regulating its finances, he is only known to the Indian Government and its servants, and he is generally all the better for his obscurity. But from the time that Poorneah won the admiration of one of the ablest of our own statesmen down to the present moment, the Native States of Hindostan have rarely failed to produce administrators of marked ability. The visit of the Prince of Wales has produced many results which were not foreseen by the most sagacious observers at home or abroad. It is likely to leave an indelible mark on the history of the relations between England and India. Had that tour never been undertaken Sir Salar Jung would, in all probability, have come to England; but he would have appeared among us in different, and, in all likelihood, in less agreeable, circumstances. Eminent as his services have been, and remarkable as his career has been, there are many thousands who ask, "Who is Sir Salar Jung?" And there are many thousands who have never heard of his name. It was a revelation to millions, indeed, to hear that there were still Native States in India with Courts, Ministers, and Armies of their own. We fear that there are some, even among the educated classes, who would be puzzled to give a very definite account of the Decan, or to describe the territories of the Nizam, and the nature and relations of the State and its ruler with the British Government. Had the Decan been involved in the troubles of 1857-8, as Gwalior and Indore were, we should, no doubt, have been acquainted with the particulars, but the services which were rendered to the British Government at that eventful period were of the utmost value and magnitude, although they, fortunately, did not need to be written in characters of blood. The Decan extends over nearly 100,000 square miles, and is peopled by 10,000,000 inhabitants, of whom the vast majority—probably nine in ten—are Hindoos. The soil is generally good and produces cotton in abundance. Coal and iron mines have been discovered, and the great rivers Kistna, Tombudra, and Godavery drain the vast plateau which forms the bulk of the land and open it to the Eastern and Western Oceans. The first Nizam established friendly relations with the English Governor of Fort St. David in 1747, which were generally maintained in the wars with the French and their allies, and, although for a time the ability and genius of Bussy secured the ascendancy of his councils and influence at Hyderabad, the troops and resources of the Nizam were placed at our disposal in the campaign against Tippoo in 1791, and in the struggle with the Mahrattas, and the alliance has continued to the present day. In 1853 Sir Salar Jung was

appointed to succeed his uncle, Suraj-ool-Moolk, as Dewan to Nasur-doo Dowlah, who had just been forced by Lord Dalhousie to assign to the superintendence of the British certain rich districts to secure the payment of debts alleged to be due for the pay of the Contingent which was kept up in accordance with the Treaty by the Dewan. He was only 19 years of age, and the condition of the State was one which might have appalled the boldest and most experienced of statesmen.

There was no money in the Treasury—the system of taxation was wasteful and unproductive. Although the Residents at the Court of Hyderabad had been for many years possessed of paramount power, they applied their energies to the sole object of securing British interests, and did not interfere in the internal affairs of the State with a view to their improvement. In fact, as long as the enormously expensive Contingent was paid, they cared little for the manner in which the money was raised. Armed bands, miscalled soldiery, carried terror and dismay through the country, and created disturbances and riots in the towns at their pleasure. Hyderabad was a hot-bed of turbulent fanaticism. Arab mercenaries and Rohillas, ever ready for mischief, paralyzed the arm of law and order, blighted trade and commerce, and threatened at any moment to require the attention of the Governor-General, at that moment Lord Dalhousie, whose methods in such cases were terribly earnest. Salar Jung began his work by refusing to draw more than half the salary of his office, and his example was followed by the other servants of the State. He put an end to the system of forming the revenues; he discouraged the immigration of Arabs and Rohillas, and set to work to strengthen the hands of the police, and to obtain some degree of security for property and life. But while he was engaged in this Herculean task there came upon him a trial, the tension and force of which can never be understood by a European and a Christian. He was a Mahomedan, and he served a Mahomedan State. The Power which had destroyed the rule of Mahomedan and Hindoo alike was in the utmost peril. The Mutiny and Rebellion had spread over India, and the Governor of Bombay probably told no more than the truth when he telegraphed to the Resident at Hyderabad—"If the Nizam goes all is lost." But the Nizam did not go. Salar Jung, surrounded by armed crowds, who threatened and reviled him, held fast to the British Government. He held the control with a masterly hand, arrested and delivered over to punishment the rioters who attacked the Residency, and inspired the Resident with such a conviction of his ascendancy and fidelity that he ordered the Hyderabad Contingent to join the British forces, with whom it rendered the most signal services. It would be foolish to pretend that in his efforts he had the sympathy of the Mahomedan populace, and that

he did not encounter opposition and enmity. His merit is that he rose superior to the prejudices and passions of his co-religionists and countrymen, and that at the loss of his own popularity, and at the risk of a violent death, which more than once well nigh befell him, resolved to stand by the Power, even when it seemed at its death grasp, which had given some sort of peace to Hindostan and promised to guarantee its future prosperity and advancement in the ways of modern civilization.

When the rebellion was put down Salar Jung set himself to work at the rest of his self-allotted task. Associated with his co-Regent, the Amser-i-Kabeer, the very able man who jointly with him is charged with the direction of affairs during the non-age of the boy Nizam, he has developed in the Deccan such enterprise and secured such a measure of peace and progress as have never been witnessed in India since the golden days and the model rulers of whom the poets and historians tell such marvellous, if not apocryphal, stories. Roads have been made or restored, tanks built, wells dug, irrigation works—matters of the first necessity—renewed or created, railways made and planned, an efficient police gradually introduced and extended, schools founded, education fostered, the Arab Chiefs restrained or converted to the cause of order, the irregular soldiery suppressed, the Rohillas disbanded, and Hyderabad so tranquillized that the members of the Prince's suite who visited it were treated with the utmost civility. It may possibly be that they could not detect much pleasure and friendliness in the glances which they encountered. But we should remember that an Egyptian officer charged with the superintendence of certain work on board one of the Khedive's ships in the Thames, who took up his abode at Limehouse, found it necessary after a time to lay aside his fez and put on a hat, in order to avoid the jeers and occasionally the more material proofs of dislike of the Christians of that religious district; so that we need not be surprised if the same sort of illiberality existed at Hyderabad. The Indian Government, to mark its sense of the services of Salar Jung, created him Grand Cross of the Star of India, and restored to the Nizam the Raichoar Doab and Dharasco. Sir Salar Jung is of princely rank by descent and possessed of large estates, but in his tastes he is simple and unostentatious, as he is regal in his hospitalities and charities. He speaks and writes English with ease and elegance, and his manners are so engaging that an English official, who was very much opposed to claims which Sir Salar Jung was urging on behalf of the Nizam against the Government, said that "he thought Englishmen of influence and rank should not be encouraged to go to Hyderabad, as Sir Salar Jung was sure to make converts of them." The impression produced by the Nawab on strangers is certainly very agreeable, and it is not effaced by

further intercourse. In the painful discussion which arose in reference to the presence of the Nizam, who is a very sickly boy, at the Prince of Wales's Durbar at Bombay, he never lost his dignity and temper when subjected to very strong insinuations, and he certainly won an easy victory over clumsy opponents in the diplomatic controversy as to the Nizam's health and ability to visit Bombay. The splendour of the deputation which he headed evinced his desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent and to pay respect to the Crown and both at Bombay and Calcutta, he was treated with marked distinction by the Prince of Wales, who was aware of his services and was much interested in his conversation. The Duke of Sutherland, who went to Hyderabad, was much struck by the practical sense of the Minister, who will soon be his guest, and it may be taken for granted that no more remarkable personage has visited this country for many years from countries outside Europe than Sir Salar Jung.

LONDON TIMES, 26th May 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.)

Sir,—Now that Sir Salar Jung, the distinguished ruler of Hyderabad, Deccan, may be daily expected to arrive in England, I shall be much obliged by your giving me a brief space in your columns, that I may add a few particulars to those stated in *The Times* of to-day, which shed additional lustre on the name of one distinguished alike as a statesman and a wise ruler in a State which since the fall of the King of Delhi has been the chief Mahomedan Power in India.

Just at the time when the Mutiny broke out in India His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad died. On his death-bed he desired Salar Jung, to whom was intrusted the chief authority in the Nizam's dominions, to bring his son to him, and his dying counsel to him was, that as the British Government had always been so friendly to himself, his son should continue faithful to the English.

By the wise policy of Colonel Davidson, the Resident, the son was placed on the *Musnud* as soon as possible after his father's death, and the Resident invited all the Staff and commanding officers of the British force at Secunderabad to the Nizam's Palace in the city, to be present at the ceremony.

On Colonel Davidson's return to the Residency, after the installation,

he found a telegram from Lord Canning informing him that Delhi had fallen into the hands of the mutineers, upon which he sent for Salar Jung and communicated the intelligence to him. Salar Jung replied, "This was known in the city three days ago."

Here, then, was an undoubted proof of the loyalty of the Nizam's Government, for, had there been any disposition to upset the British rule in favour of the Mahomedan Power, there could not have been a more fitting opportunity for doing so than when all the English officers were collected in the Nizam's Palace, surrounded by his armed retainers and entirely in their power.

Later on, when the spirit of disaffection was at its height and had reached the city of Hyderabad, the wisdom and determination of Salar Jung were eminently shown by his ordering all the Arabs who were the principal land proprietors in the Hyderabad territory to repair at once to the city, and by placing large bodies of these brave and fearless men at each of the principal gates, with orders to fire upon any one who attempted to incite the people to rise against the English.

These energetic measures saved South India, for had the people of Hyderabad risen against us, the Mahomedan population of Madras would, it was well known at the Presidency, have followed their example; and it is but just to this distinguished man that the people of England should be informed how entirely the stability of British rule in South India was owing to the wise and energetic measures adopted at this crisis by Salar Jung.

Having held the chief military command in His Highness the Nizam's dominions for some years, and having been consequently brought into constant communication with the Resident during that momentous period, I feel a real pleasure in giving publicity to the facts above stated, being assured that Sir Salar Jung will receive from the British public that warm and friendly welcome which he so eminently deserves from our countrymen.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 WILLIAM HILL, *Major-General, R.C.S.I.*
late Commanding, Hyderabad, Contingent.

THE WORLD, 31st May 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S MISSION.

It is no secret that the visit of Sir Salar Jung to England is connected with the question of the Berars. Why that visit is necessary is not a pleasant story to tell; for in all the history of our dealings with the native

princes of India, there is not one page more dark, more disgraceful, more humiliating than that which tells of our relations with the Nizam. Our statement is founded solely on official documents, on treaties, and on the letters of the highest officials in India, the great majority of which have appeared in bluebooks.

The Berars, the richest provinces of the Nizam, came into the possession of the British, by virtue of a treaty in the year 1853, as a security for the payment of the force known as the Hyderabad contingent. This treaty was supplemented by another in 1860, which altered some of the relations in which the contracting parties stood to each other. The contention of the Nizam is, that this treaty of 1853 was unjustly forced upon him in defiance of right and of the treaty of 1800, which had up to that time governed the relations between the two countries; and the demands that the treaties of 1853 and 1860 should therefore be cancelled, and that he should revert to the treaty of 1800.

A few words will explain the relations between the two powers prior to the treaty of 1800. The Government of the Nizam had, from its earliest contact with us—that is to say, in 1747—been friendly to the British power in India. It had early sided with us in our struggle with the French, and, with one or two exceptions, the friendly connection had remained unbroken. The end of the century saw us bound together by common interests against common foes. Tippoo at Seringapatam and the Mahrattas on the Deccan threatened both powers alike, and the treaty, offensive and defensive, of 1798 testified to the closeness of the bond. Two years later the treaty of 1800 drew the tie still closer; for by it the British Government guaranteed absolutely the integrity of the Nizam's dominions against all comers, while the Nizam on his part ceded to England in perpetuity a large portion of his territories—one-third, indeed, of the whole—the revenue to be derived therefrom to be devoted to the maintenance of a subsidiary force, which was fixed at 8000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, with the requisite complement of guns. An article was inserted specifying expressly that no further demand should ever be made by the British on behalf of this force. This subsidiary force was by the terms of the treaty to be stationed in time of peace in the Nizam's dominion, and was to be at his disposal to put down insurrection and restrain the feudal Rajahs. The English pledged themselves to abstain from all interference of any kind in the internal affairs of the Nizam's dominion. In case the two powers should take the field together against a common foe, the Nizam agreed to put 6000 infantry and 9000 horse with artillery in the field, and further to use every effort to bring the whole force of his kingdom into the field.

At first all went well. Seringapatam fell, and the kingdom of Tipoo was broken up; the Hyderabad troops did their share of the work, and were honourably mentioned in despatches, and at the end of the fighting the territories acquired were divided, as agreed upon by a secret article of the treaty. The Berars fell to the share of the Nizam, because they had formerly been a portion of the Nizam's dominions, and had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas. By 1803 peace was established, and from that period up to the date of the Mutiny the allied powers never took the field together against a common foe, nor was the Nizam ever called upon to furnish his contingent of horsemen and infantry.

The Nizam might, in 1803, reasonably look forward to a future of peace and prosperity. He had received from an all-powerful ally and protector a guarantee for the integrity of his dominions against all foes; he had provided for the maintenance of a standing army, and military expenses would therefore form no item of his budget, and he had the solemn agreement that England would in no way interfere with the internal administration of his affairs. His future appeared in every way assured. Unhappily, he counted on the good faith of the India Government, and upon a more rotten staff could no man lean.

Secunder Jah, however, who succeeded to the throne in 1803, was roughly undeceived. Our very first step was an absolute prohibition to him to remove his chief Minister, a man hateful to the population, but devoted to our interest. In vain the Nizam protested, in vain quoted article 15 of the treaty, binding the Company 'not to interfere with the Nizam's children, subjects, servants, or concerns.' For nearly fifty years we ruled Hyderabad by Ministers appointed by ourselves, and maintained in power by our bayonets. The British Resident, Sir C. Metcalfe, writing of the utter break down of the Nizam under the troubles in which we had involved him, said, 'I can hardly imagine a situation more entitled to pity, or more calculated to disarm criticism, than that of a Prince so held in subjection by his servant, under the support of an irrepressible foreign power.' For even now the 'contingent' was draining the life-blood of Hyderabad. The exact date of the creation of this force is unknown; but it certainly came into existence by the contrivance of Mr. (afterward Sir) H. Russell, the British Resident prior to Sir C. Metcalfe. Little pressure would have been needed on his part to induce the Minister kept in power by ourselves to agree first that a force should be raised and officered by British officers, and then that it should become, to all intents and purposes, a British force, paid by us, the Nizam's treasury handing over to us the necessary supplies. So it went on, unauthorised by treaty, in the face of the most earnest protests of the Nizam, until it became—no one knows how—a part of the re-

gular establishment, and the Nizam's Minister agreed to pay us annually the sum of 420,000*l.* for its expenses; and this when the whole revenue of the state only amounted to one million.

Mir Allum was our second nominee, and to him succeeded Chundoo Loll, another creature of our own, an even greater rascal than his predecessors, who was kept by British bayonets for twenty-five years as sole and absolute Minister of Hyderabad. During his time the administration of the Nizam's territories was utterly corrupt and vicious, and anarchy reigned throughout the country. Rajahs threw off their allegiance; and neither the subsidiary force, paid for the purpose, nor the 'contingent,' paid also, but for what purpose no one knows, moved to put them down. Even Lord Dalhousie, when he was putting his hand on the Berars, had to confess over and over again, in his letters to the Resident, that neither 'the letter nor the spirit of the treaty could be held to warrant such a construction of its obligation.'

In spite of all the efforts of the Nizam's this terrible annual demand of 420,000*l.* could not always be met, and in 1853 Lord Dalhousie, laying his hands on everything he could reach, thought that the time was come to eat up Hyderabad. A claim was made for instant payment of 430,000*l.* for arrears. This claim was acknowledged by the British Resident to be more than balanced by moneys due from us to the Nizam. Lord Dalhousie, however, refused even to take this set-off into consideration, and ordered the Nizam to cede the Berars under the threats 'of Hyderabad being ground to powder.' The Nizam refused absolutely. In the face of this unexpected resistance, Lord Dalhousie hesitated. People at home were already disapproving of the high-handed policy which he was carrying out, and the truth of the Nizam's remonstrance was too indisputable for him to venture to proceed to the last extremities. Instructions were therefore given to the Resident to negotiate a treaty by which the Nizam should agree to the contingent being maintained in future, and should hand over the Berars merely as a pledge for its payment; the English Government agreeing to furnish accounts annually, and to hand over the balance. This, after a vain struggle, the Nizam consented to, under renewed threats of the occupation of Hyderabad; this is the treaty which Sir Salar Jung now asks, in the name of the young Nizam, to have set aside as obtained unfairly, unjustly, dishonourably, and by armed pressure. The arguments against the validity of the treaty on the ground of force and fraud appear inconceivable; and were the case placed before counsel with the words 'a guardian and his ward' instead of those of 'the British Government and the Nizam,' there could not be a doubt as to their opinion. The protector administers

the estate of the protected by his nominee, he plunges the estate into pecuniary difficulties by gross mismanagement and unnecessary expenses, and then takes advantage of the difficulties he has caused to put pressure upon the protected to sign a deed enormously for the benefit of the protector.

As to the relations between the Governments since the signature of the treaty of 1853, it is unnecessary to give details; suffice that they are even more dishonouring to our reputation for integrity than those which have preceded that date. From the first we broke the treaty we had extorted; we proved that the amount we had claimed for the annual expense of the contingent was uncalled for, by at once reducing the expense by 120,000*l.* a year; we declined to fulfil our obligation of rendering an annual account of the receipts and expenditure of the provinces held in pledge, for the openly-confessed reason that we did not dare to do so, because our expenses of administration had enormously exceeded the sum which we had promised that it should cost. For nine years we evaded the demand of the Nizam for accounts, and at last we got rid of them by a transaction which we decline to characterise. In the interval the Mutiny had swept over India, and the fidelity of the Nizam and of Sir Salar Jung, his Minister, had been acknowledged as beyond all price; and so we proposed a new treaty, in order that we might recognise and reward those priceless services. After a preamble to this effect, the treaty restored to the Nizam some of the zemindarates which we, by our *lâches*, had permitted to slip from his hand; and we pretended to cancel the outstanding debt, a debt already doubly cancelled by our extra expenses in the administration of the Berars, and by a counter claim, which was confessed by the British Resident justly to exceed that of his obligation to us. These great boons, however, were not without drawbacks, for the Nizam was called upon to surrender crown lands in the Berars, strips of territory in the south, right of toll on the Godavery, and, finally, to abandon all claim to any past or future accounts of our administration of the Berars. Naturally, the Nizam felt that this grateful recognition of fidelity was in reality a fresh exaction, and therefore indignantly refused to sign the treaty; nor would he consent until the old threat of force had to be brought forward again. Well indeed might a leading native statesman say, a short time since, 'I have heard a good deal of English fair dealing, but I have never seen any of it.' The counter case of the British Government may be summed up in a few words: 'We really cannot argue on this matter; but the Berars are very useful, and we cannot afford to give them up.'

The question of the Berars is one which is at present, perhaps, of the most pressing interest in India: its intrinsic importance is considerable; it is being urgently pushed forward by those interested in it, Sir Salar Jung, the greatest of Indian statesmen, having come over to endeavour to obtain a fair hearing; the native population throughout the country are regarding with eager interest our action in the matter; and lastly, the honour and good name of England are very seriously concerned in the decision which may be arrived at. The general opinion among those to whom the writer spoke on the subject during a tour in India appeared to be that our position in holding the Berars was of very doubtful honesty, but that there was nevertheless but little chance of our giving them up. Being loth to believe the possibility of such policy as this, he took advantage—after reading all that had been written on the subject—of the Prince's shooting expedition to make a journey to Hyderabad, to examine as closely as possible, upon the spot, into the rights and wrongs of this question. The result of that examination he now gives, and although he fears that the history he has to tell must necessarily be a dry one, yet, remembering the interest which the treatment of the Guicowar of Baroda excited in England, he hopes that this story of our relations with a State many times more important than that of Baroda, indeed the largest and most populous of all the Indian semi-independent kingdoms, may be deemed worthy of careful perusal especially when the inestimable service which the fidelity of the Nizam and Sir Salar Jung, his minister, rendered to us in the Munity be recalled. Every item of the following statement is founded on treaties or official documents, which can be consulted by any one having an interest in the matter or a respect for the good faith of England.

The Nizam's dominions are by far the largest and most important of any of the native States of India. They comprise no less than 98,000 square miles, being three times as large as either Gwalior or Mysore, eight times as large as the dominions of Holkar. In the middle of the last century relations commenced between the British Company, then a mere struggling power, and the Nizam Ali. In 1766, and again in 1768, treaties were entered into between them, and the severity with which the Supreme Government rebuked the Madras Government for endeavouring to evade the payments due by that treaty shows how valuable they regarded the alliance. In 1790 the British army was largely reinforced and aided by the Nizam's troops. In 1795 the Nizam claimed the assistance, to which he considered himself, and indeed was, entitled by treaty, of the British against the Mahrattas,

and the help being refused he was defeated at Kundha. Finding that the British intended to accept his help in their wars and to refuse their help in his, he raised a force and officered it by French officers. The British alarmed at this step, bid against the French, and offered their absolute protection against all enemies. The French were dismissed, and a new treaty made. This was of the greatest importance to the British as they were at that time on the eve of their great war with Tippoo. The Nizam sent his subsidiary force of 6,500 men, as many infantry, and a body of irregular horse, to join the British at the siege of Seringapatam, where they behaved with much bravery, and gained special commendation by historians of that period.

In the year 1800 a fresh treaty was drawn up confirmatory of the one of 1798, and as this treaty may be considered the commencement of those relations which have cost the Nizam so dearly, it is necessary to specify some of the more important clauses. In the first place, it established an alliance, offensive and defensive between the two powers. This alliance was of equal advantage to both parties, and was equally desired by them as a check to the power of the Peishwa and the Mahrattas, whose hostile attitude constituted a danger to each alike. By a secret article in the treaty it was agreed that all the territories won by the joint forces should be divided between the two powers. It was under this article that in 1803 the Berars were handed over to the Nizam as his share of the territory won from the Mahrattas. This district was specially assigned to him because the Berars had formerly belonged to the Nizam's dominions, but had been wrested from him by the Mahrattas. It is important to bear this in mind, because one of the excuses offered by Government partisans for the conduct pursued by us is that the Berars were originally a gift to the Nizam on our part. Had this been true it would be no argument, for one has no more right to resume a gift once bestowed than to seize any other property. However, as a matter of fact, it was no gift at all, but was handed over to the Nizam as his rightful share of the joint conquests by virtue of the secret article of the treaty of 1800. By the same treaty the Nizam ceded all his territory south of the Tonguboodra—comprising the districts he had received as his share of the spoil of Tippoo, and amounting in extent to about a third of his whole dominions—in perpetuity to the British for the support of a subsidiary force, to be commanded and disciplined by British officers. This force was to represent the Nizam's contingent to the joint forces, and was to be used at other times for the interior police of his dominions. By article 17 it is enacted that 'should any of the Nizam's subjects withhold taxes or create a rebellion the subsidiary force should reduce all offenders to obedience; and in any part of His Highness's dominions contigu-

ous to the Company's frontiers, if it should be found inconvenient to send a detachment of the subsidiary troops, the British Government, if requested by His Highness, should send its own troops to quell disturbances.' Article 8 stipulated that 'no demand should ever be made by the Honorable Company upon the treasury of His Highness on account of the subsidiary force.' Nothing could be more clear than this. The Nizam ceded large and valuable territories, in order that a force might be maintained without further expense or trouble to himself, which should at once form his principal contingent to the allied forces in war time, and should in peace be at his command to enforce law and obedience throughout his dominions. This subsidiary force would even in peace time be kept up at its full strength, but in case of war the Nizam was to give further aid to the common cause. Article 12 is as follows: 'If a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other power whatever, His Highness the Nizam engages that with the reserve of two battalions of Sepoys—which are to remain near His Highness's person—the residue of the British subsidiary force (consisting of six battalions of Sepoys and two regiments of cavalry, with artillery), joined by 6000 infantry and 9000 horse of his highness' own troops, and making altogether an army of 12,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with their requisite train of artillery and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and his highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions.'

This is an important article; had the state of affairs in India remained unchanged, so that the Nizam might have been called upon frequently to take the field with 6000 infantry and 9000 horse, in addition to the subsidiary force, he would have been compelled to keep that force on a constant war footing. In point of fact, after 1803 he never was so called upon. The British power grew so rapidly that they had no longer occasion to call upon the Nizam to send his forces to join theirs in the field. Had they done so he would have been compensated handsomely for the expense to which his army put him by his share of the conquered dominions. This would have been, as circumstances have turned out, an advantageous arrangement indeed for him, for at a comparatively slight expense his dominions would have increased *pari passu* with those of the British. I say at a comparatively slight expense, because the force which he was to furnish was not to be a force trained and disciplined by Europeans; it was to be merely a native army. A native army in those days was an inexpensive

affair. Like the Scotch clans, the horsemen of the Deccan lived at peace until called out by the fiery cross, and even in the field they looked principally to plunder for pay. That this was the kind of force which the Nizam was expected to furnish, in addition to his trained subsidiary troops, is evident from the overwhelming proportion of horsemen to the number of infantry. In point of fact, however, the Nizam, after 1803, never was called upon to furnish this native force, and we had not a shadow of right to demand his keeping up any standing army beyond the subsidiary force, whose expenses he had paid for by a cession of territory, in peace time.

The five years ending in 1803 had, however, completely altered the position of the British in India. From a weakly power, anxious to secure allies against Tippoo and the French, they had leapt into the first power of the peninsula, and they soon began to oppress the ally who had faithfully supported them in their need. From 1803 it may be said that the independence of the Nizam was altogether gone. When Secunder Jah succeeded to the throne in 1803, the Indian Government, in face of article 15 of the treaty of 1800, by which they bound themselves 'not to interfere with the Nizam's children, subjects, servants, or concerns,' refused to allow him to remove the then minister, Aristo Jah, a man who suited us, but who was so odious to the people of Hyderabad, that, when he died, Mr. Russell, the British Resident, wrote: 'Though the natives of India are the least of all nations prone to indecent acts, yet nevertheless the multitude of Hyderabad followed his corpse to the grave with hoots and execrations.' We then forced Mir Allum, another creature of our own, upon the Nizam. His character as a minister was summed up by Mr. Russell in the words: 'He aggravated many abuses and never redressed one.' This man, aided by our influence, wrested all power from the Nizam, who at last, soured and almost broken-hearted at the loss of his independence, gave up the struggle and retired into a life of gloomy seclusion. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who succeeded Mr. Russell as Resident, wrote of him: 'I can hardly imagine a situation more entitled to pity or more calculated to disarm criticism than that of a prince so held in subjection by his servant, under the support of an irrepressible foreign power.' At the death of Mir Allum the Nizam begged us to allow him to appoint his own ministers. The request was refused sternly. This independent prince, this ally, with whom we were bound by treaty not to interfere in any way, was, however, informed that he might appoint a minister and pay him a salary, provided he did nothing whatever. We appointed another creature of our own, a low-caste scoundrel, without a single qualification for office save his willingness to act as our tool. For nearly twenty-five years this man ruled Hyderabad, or rather tyrannised over it; for a more reckless, corrupt,

oppressive, and inefficient Government the world has seldom seen. For all this ruinous expenditure, this wanton extravagance, which took place in the State of the Nizam, we were responsible: in the first place, because we really governed it through this agent of ours; in the second place, because we obliged the Nizam to keep up and pay the contingent. That the first count was true was acknowledged by the Court of Directors, who wrote: 'For a Government thus created and sustained by British influence, and obedient to British counsels, it appears to us that none can be held responsible but those who have constructed, supported, and advised that Government.' Again, in a letter to the Governor-General, they wrote: 'The British Government's constant and active interference for a series of years in the management of the affairs of the Nizam has, to a considerable extent, staked its honor and character on the result.' For the second cause of the ruin of Hyderabad the British are no less responsible. The origin of the contingent is involved in mystery. How it began, how it grew, there is no evidence whatever; it is mentioned in no treaty, authorised by no agreement; was, in fact, merely an outcome of residential pressure, a pressure but too frequently exercised upon Indian princes with a force and power of which an English reader can form little idea. It probably began by one of the Residents suggesting to our creature, the minister, that it would be a good thing to officer the Nizam's troops with British officers, and to give them regular Sepoy discipline. A suggestion such as this would be as good as an order to such a minister; and so the contingent sprang into existence. The next step was to suggest that we should appoint the officers; and that, to save trouble and inconvenience, the pay of the force now called the contingent should be handed over to us, and that we should pay them and provide all necessaries. So the contingent grew in importance. It attained considerable dimensions in Mr. Russell's time, and became to all intents and purposes a British force. One of the pretexts for this contingent was, that it would enable the Nizam to keep his unruly vassals in order, and to collect his taxes, the very thing which he had handed over one-third of his territory to keep up the subsidiary force to do! The subsidiary force, paid for the work by the Nizam's concession, had become a British force, and now the British insisted on this new contingent to do the work which they were paid for doing. The cost of this contingent, which was raised without any treaty, indeed in defiance of treaty and by the sole authority of our creature, Chundoo Loll, was 420,000*l.* a year,

while the whole resources of the Nizams territory only amounted to a million. What wonder that the State became involved in debt? In 1819 Sir Henry Russell, the Resident, wrote to the Supreme Government: 'This (the contingent) is the sole and entire cause of the difficulties of the Nizam's Government, and the source of every oppression that is suffered by its subjects.' In 1832 Lord Metcalfe spoke of the contingent as 'in reality a joint concern between Rajah Chundoo Loll and us.' In 1842 General Fraser wrote to the Government that the Nizam would, if allowed any independence, forward a request 'for the disbandment of the contingent, to which he is known to be averse, and which is not provided for by any existing treaty.' In 1848 Sir John Low, writing of the financial difficulties of the Nizam's Government, said: 'It is still more grievous to reflect that a considerable portion of these pressing pecuniary difficulties of the Nizam's Government has been brought upon it indirectly by our own annual demand upon its revenues for the pay of the contingent.' Sir John Low would have spoken far more correctly had he said 'directly' instead of 'indirectly'; for the annual demand of 420,000*l.* from a little State was absolutely crushing it to ruin. Lord Dalhousie himself was forced to allow that the contingent had been unjustly saddled upon the Nizam. He says: 'The 12th article of 1800—the one by which the Nizam engaged to furnish a contingent in case of war—has been made to justify our requiring of the Nizam that he should uphold a force of 5000 infantry, 2000 horse, and four field batteries, officered by British officers, controlled by the British Resident, trained on the British system, not in war only but permanently, at a very costly rate, and so as to be available for the use of the Nizam only when the British Resident has given his consent. I submit that neither the words nor the obligations of the treaty can be held to warrant such a construction of its obligations.' He went on to draw a comparison between what was actually required of the Nizam and what was 'the plain intention of the treaty.' He then pointed out that the treaty of 1800 had in view the best troops the Nizam could offer, and never intended that he should be forced to keep under arms such an expensive body as the contingent. 'Our right,' he went on, 'is to an occasional use of His Highness' troops; our practice is to convert them permanently to our own. For thirty-five years the Nizam's troops could never have been asked for in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, for within that period the Nizam and the Government of India have never taken the field together; yet during all that time the contingent has been maintained at its present strength.' The Court of Directors were equally conscious of the illegality of the course taken in forcing the Nizam to support the contingent, and remonstrated over and over again with the Governor-Generals, but no

heed was paid to their remonstrances. And yet even then, when keeping up two forces, the subsidiary force and the contingent, at the expense of the Nizam, the British authorities declined altogether to allow him the use of either one or the other for the very purpose specifically stated in the treaty, namely, for the preservation of order and the suppression of unruly zemindars, and the Nizam was actually obliged to raise and pay a third army for this purpose.

At length the crash came. The Nizam's Government, after extorting as much as it could from its subjects and raising money in every possible manner, could not always pay the 420,000*l.* annually demanded by the Indian Government, and that Government kindly advanced the deficiency, until in 1853 it reached the sum of 460,000*l.* Lord Dalhousie, whose policy of annexation was laying the foundation of that flame which was so soon to burst out, now conceived that the time had come to strip Hyderabad of its fairest provinces, the Berars. In vain the Nizam protested against the injustice of the claim, against the illegality of the contingent, against the British pressure which was alone responsible for all the financial difficulty; the sword was held to his throat, and under a threat of the occupation of Hyderabad if he did not yield, he signed the treaty of 1853, a treaty which has been well described 'as obtained by an equal mixture of force and fraud.' Even Lord Dalhousie was aware of the utter injustice of the British claims, for, at the very time when he was urging upon Colonel Low, the Resident, 'to contend to the uttermost for the cession' to support the contingent, he wrote the admission quoted above.

In spite, however, of Lord Dalhousie informing the Nizam 'that the British power could crush him under its foot, and leave no trace of him,' the latter absolutely refused to cede the Berars permanently, or to hand them over in any way, except that they should be occupied by the British authorities, and that the surplus, after paying the contingent, should go to the reduction of the debt, the British engaging by treaty to give a yearly statement of accounts, and promising verbally that the expenses of collection should not be more than 12½ per cent. It need scarcely be said that we observed neither of these conditions. Now, indeed, that we were to pay the contingent out of the resources of a province held by ourselves instead of out of money coming from the Nizam, we found ourselves able at once to reduce its expenses from 420,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* a year, in itself an acknowledgment of the oppressiveness of our conduct to the Nizam. The expense, however, of administration increased enormously above the 12½ per cent to which we had engaged to keep it down, and we altogether declined to furnish accounts to the Nizam, our officers confessing in their

despatches to the supreme Government that we could not do so because the Nizam would protest against the enormous costs of our administration.

So matters went on up to the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Hyderabad, with its bigoted population, and its legitimate exasperation at the treatment it had met with, would have gone at once with the mutineers, and with it Southern India and the Deccan would also have risen. Sir Salar Jung, then recently appointed minister to the Nizam, stood alone by our side. Threatened with assassination, the object of threats, execrations, and hatred upon the part of the whole population, he remained firm, and kept the city down, sending the contingent and subsidiary force into the field. His services to the British rule were characterised by British officials as 'simply priceless.' At the end of the Mutiny we found ourselves in a very unpleasant position with regard to the Nizam. His attitude of friendship had been of immense benefit to us, and we were more bound than ever to keep the engagements we had undertaken in the treaty forced by us at the point of the sword upon our ally. In 1860 the Resident informed his Government that 'the delay (of seven years!) in placing the results of our administration before the Nizam naturally tended to engender disappointment which it was difficult to appease, and to elicit remonstrances which it daily became more perplexing to reply to satisfactorily.' The Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, in his despatch to the Government of India, 18th June 1861, owned that 'the omission to render accounts to His Highness' had been made on purpose 'to avoid giving him the opportunity of urging objections to the heads of your expenditure.'

The position was a difficult one. To do justice and surrender the Berar was a thing which Indian statesmen never dreamt of, and a brand-new treaty was therefore proposed, 'to offer His Highness a public mark of the acknowledgments of the British Government for his zeal and constancy to us' during the terrible days of the mutinies. The great rewards thus offered were, first, a restoration to the Nizam of certain territories which there could be little doubt belonged to him and not to us. The Resident told his Government that in so doing he 'thought it clear they made no pecuniary sacrifice. My greatest difficulty in this negotiation has been to counteract the impression in the Nizam's mind that we were merely giving him back what is his own.' So much for the first of our munificent rewards for fidelity. Secondly, the writing off the alleged debt with which the treaty of 1853 had originally begun. This debt, Lord Canning admitted in his letter to the Resident, 7th July 1860, did not need cancelment at all, having been liquidated by the excessive civil expenditure of past years being set off against it. But even apart from this there was no

money whatever owing by the Nizam to us. Colonel Davidson, the Resident, in a letter to the Government of India, October 12th, 1860, after admitting that the former treaty had been forced upon the Nizam 'with threats and oburgations,' states that the son was as unwilling as his father had been to cede his provinces in perpetuity, and that in fact our claim for forty-three lacs of rupees was altogether unjust. He points out that the British payments on account of funds known as Abkaree funds of Secunderabad and Jaulmah had fallen into such arrears as to make, without interest, forty-one lacs, whereas the Nizam's arrears in the matter of the contingent had been subjected to interest at the rate of six per cent. Thus the quitance of the debt was no quitance at all, the balance, even without the extra expenses of administration referred to by Lord Canning, being absolutely against us. Thirdly, we bestowed upon the Nizam the Zemindari of Sholapore. Now by the 17th article of the treaty of 1800 the Sholapore Zemindar is specially mentioned by name as a feudatory of the Nizam, and the services of the subsidiary force were specially pledged to check all rebellion on the part of the said Zemindar, and in coercing him if necessary to pay his tribute to the Nizam. If, therefore, the Zemindar had thrown off his allegiance to the Nizam he had done so solely by our laches, and we were merely restoring to the Nizam what we ought never to have allowed to separate itself from his dominions.

So much for British acknowledgments of zeal and constancy; little enough in themselves, as my readers would think, but in return for which the following sacrifices were required on the part of the Nizam. First, that he should cede in perpetuity to the British certain valuable territories on the river Gadavery. In the next place, that the Nizam should relinquish his right to levy transit duties on goods passing up and down the river. Also, that the Nizam was to enable the British Government to retain all the surplus between the expense of the administration of the Berars and the revenues, which the British Government were by the treaty of 1853 bound to hand over to him, by relinquishing its right to any accounts, past or future, of the revenue and expenditure of that province, and by agreeing that in future the British Government should have unlimited latitude of expenditure there. Besides this, that the Nizam should give up his Crown lands in Berar, which, being interspersed with those assigned in 1853, caused inconvenience to the British Government.

Little wonder is it that the Nizam did not receive with deep gratitude this proof of the acknowledgment of the British Government of his fidelity and constancy, but that, upon the contrary, he looked on it as a fresh addition to his former injuries. Of course the old tactics were appli-

ed; the Resident argued, cajoled, and at last, as usual, threatened. 'An unfriendly and angry feeling between the two Governments' would be caused unless the Nizam yielded every point; the Nizam was begged 'to take into his earnest and serious consideration the Governor-General's proposals'—and so on, until the Nizam was forced to accept this magnificent proof of the gratitude and good faith of the British Government.

Such is the history of the Berar question, and proof upon proof could be accumulated from the writings of Anglo-India statesmen of the exactness and truth of every word of this narrative; and any English reader can if he choose turn to the treaties, and read them by the light of the Blue-book of 1851 and of the published correspondence on the subject.

The Berar question has now entered a new phase. Sir Salar Jung has, after twenty years of unremitting toil and care, completely changed the state of Hyderabad. Order and law are now thoroughly established; agriculture and trade are flourishing; a wealthy middle class, interested in the preservation of law and order, has sprung up; the revenues have greatly increased, while the burdens of the people have diminished. The change, in fact, is wonderful. All this has been accomplished at great risk to himself. He has incurred the hatred of the turbulent portion of the population, whose outbreaks he has repressed, and this feeling of hostility has been greatly aggravated by his British sympathies. Had Hyderabad gone against us in the Mutiny it is admitted that the flame would have spread over Southern and Western India. Sir Salar Jung kept down Hyderabad and saved India. He was to the south and west what Puttiala was to the north. Had these two men gone against us India would have been, for the time, lost. Therefore the fanatical Mahometan population love not Sir Salar Jung. Could he, however, obtain the restorations of the Berars he would so benefit his country that his way would for the future be plain and easy; and having received an offer of a loan, he opened the subject of the Berars. He was answered by a simple *non possumus*. An old act of George III.—an act absolutely older than the treaty of 1800—was dragged to light, and this act forbade British subjects lending money to Indian princes. But not only that, but a storm of indignation was poured upon his head; and the Resident absolutely went so far as to invite to breakfast a number of nobles notorious for their hostility to Sir Salar Jung—and who, for that reason, had not been invited to the Residence for some years—to express to them the extreme displeasure of the British Government at Sir Salar Jung for moving in the Berar question, and to beg them to use their influence with him to induce him not to press the question. On any other subject this interference of the Resident

would have led to the overthrow of Sir Salar Jung. The Hyderabad nobles, hostile as they were to his policy upon most points, were yet patriotic enough to side with him in this, and it is probable that Sir Salar Jung was never so popular in Hyderabad as he is at the present time.

Such is the state of the Berar question as it now stands. The Indian Government fall back upon the treaty of 1853, and say that the Nizam agreed thereby that the contingent should be kept up, and that we should hold the Berars as security for their pay. Sir Salar Jung's argument is this. The treaty of 1853 was wrung from the Nizam at the sword's point, and under a threat of invasion. At that time the Indian Government forced a faithful ally to sign a treaty which could only have been wrung from a beaten foe. The circumstances which rendered the Nizam a debtor to the Indian Government were, as admitted by all Indian authorities, circumstances for which the British, and the British alone, were responsible. They had, in defiance of the Nizam's wishes, ruled his territory by means of their creatures; they had, without the smallest right, under treaty or otherwise, imposed the maintenance of a force, wholly useless to the Nizam at an annual expense of nearly half a million. Then, taking advantage of the ruin caused by themselves, the Indian Government forced this treaty at the point of the sword upon the Nizam. It is better, indeed, for a country to be a foe of England than a friend. None of the other States in India have to keep up a contingent; why, then, should Hyderabad be called upon to do so only because her forces once fought side by side with those of Britain? In the time of Mutiny the Nizam proved his fidelity at the darkest hour, and his services were pronounced to have been priceless; why should he alone of all the Indian princes be bound to pay a portion of the British army?—for that is what it really comes to. Surely justice and gratitude alike demand that we should abandon the rights obtained by this treaty extorted 'by force and fraud.' The Indian Government have but three answers to the demand of Sir Salar Jung: First, that we obtained our present *status* by the treaty of 1853, and that we mean to keep it. Secondly, that it is a very valuable province, and to give it up would be to unsettle our financial balance. Thirdly, that we should not know what to do with all the civil servants who, at magnificent salaries, are scattered over the Berars. These arguments are, after all, merely those of a person who, having fraudulently obtained large sums of money, should reply, upon being ordered to disgorge, 'I cannot do that, for how could I keep up my carriage; how can I maintain my wife and family if you take all this money from me?'

The retention of the Berars, besides being unfair and unprincipled as between ourselves and the Nizam, has the worst possible effect throughout

India. It, more than anything else, unsettles the minds of the native chiefs, and causes them to lose all confidence in British faith and British justice. It shows them that when we choose we force destructive treaties at the sword's point upon our most faithful allies, and that again, when we choose we ignore all treaties, and govern simply by the law of might.

If the home authorities insist upon holding fast to their rights under these ill-won treaties, Sir Salar Jung will then, it is believed, endeavour to obtain the repeal of the act of George III. which prevents him from borrowing money in England. This done, he would have no difficulty—for Hyderabad is rich in mineral resources as well as in agricultural production—in raising a sum of money sufficient, when invested in Government securities, to pay the expenses of the contingent for ever. The pretext under which the Indian Government hold the Berars as security for the pay of the contingent would then be cut from under their feet, and they will have no shadow of an excuse for holding to the possessions which they wrung from an ally under circumstances of distress for which they alone are accountable. It cannot, however, come to this; for surely the facts have only to be known for the British public to insist that justice, however tardy, should be done, that the Nizam should be at once released from the burden of a contingent which there is no shadow of reason for ever having been thrust upon him, and that the Berars, as a necessary accompaniment, should be restored to him. The words of the Duke of Wellington when in India are well worthy of remembrance. 'I would sacrifice,' he said, 'every frontier in India ten times over in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith. What is it which has brought us through so many difficulties both in war and peace? The British good faith, and nothing else.'

G. A. HENTY.

OVERLAND MAIL, 2nd June 1876.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung, whose accident has unhappily interfered with his comfort on visiting England, landed at Folkestone yesterday. He is welcomed by the people of England with great cordiality as the leading native statesman of India, and in the highest possible terms he has been referred to by the best authorities of the press as the Indian statesman who has rendered England immense service in India. The English people, as a whole, are not very discriminating concerning Oriental visitors. One prince from India is to them very like another, and whether it were the Nizam himself

or his Prime Minister, the welcome would be very much the same. But there is a large class which is just as careful in its discrimination, and by some means from them an impression gets abroad. The *Saturday Review* admirably sets forth the high character of Sir Salar. "In a word," it says "our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. Even if Southern India had revolted, it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money we might have conquered it back again and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service, such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam." Such a record will not be overlooked. It is in this light that we desire that Sir Salar should be known. Some writers have endeavoured to suggest that the eminent statesman is here on a mission of intrigue. Sir Salar is the last man to lend himself to that. Nor would he countenance the contemptuous allusions to the good faith of the British Government in India, and to their fair dealing, in which the *World* indulges with the worst taste in its attempts to write up the claims of the Nizam. The writer in that journal, when he quotes as the saying of a native statesman, "I have heard a good deal of English fair dealing, but I have never seen any of it," but too clearly shows himself to be a partisan, however much he may profess that his statements are "solely" drawn from blue-books. He drew that from a very different source.

LONDON MAIL, 2nd June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung, with a suite consisting of 52 persons, left Paris yesterday morning by the tidal train, to which two saloon carriages were attached. The South-Eastern Railway Company's steamer *Alexandra*, having been chartered by the Government to convey Sir Salar Jung across the Channel, arrived at Boulogne at 8 a. m. Mr. Fitzgerald of the Foreign Office, received him at the Boulogne Station. The train then went on to the Quai Bonaparte, and drew up alongside the *Alexandra*. Sir Salar Jung, who, owing to his fall on the stairs in the Grand Hotel at Paris, is unable to walk, was carried in an easy chair by four English sailors to a pavilion erected on the after-deck of the *Alexandra*, in which a luncheon was provided. The saloon and ladies' cabin were both prettily decorated with

flowers, and a substantial repast was provided for the suite. The Alexandra started punctually at 4-25, arriving at Folkestone a few minutes after 6 yesterday afternoon.

Every endeavour had been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company to give a fitting reception to the visitor, and a salute was fired. The Hon. Mr. Byng and Mr. Alexander Beattie, directors of the South-Eastern Company, proceeded on board the steamer, which presented a very interesting appearance to the hundreds of spectators who had assembled. It was crowded with the suite and attendants of the Prince, and the deck had a large amount of luggage, consisting of various bundles and packages. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Oliphant, his private secretary, Major Neville, and Mr. Fitzgerald, Azim Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Galeb Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Mukudum Jung Bahadoor, and Jemadar Mussulum Jung Bahadoor. By a covered way the party proceeded to the reception room, which was carpeted with crimson cloth and decorated with flowers. Here he was introduced to the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Mayor of Folkestone, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Harrison, the town clerk, and the members of the Corporation. The Mayor then read an address of welcome very beautifully illuminated.

Sir Salar Jung, apologizing for not rising, and for his answer not being properly prepared and signed, but promising to forward one, said:—"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Folkestone,—I thank you most heartily for your very cordial expressions of welcome on my arrival in England. It affords me the highest interest and pleasure to carry out my long-cherished desire to see this country, with which the family of my master, His Highness the Nizam, has been so closely connected during the past century. I can also claim an intimate association with some of the highest officers of the British Government, dating back as far as the year when my great grandfather, Meer Allum, on the part of the Nizam, proceeded to Calcutta to arrange with Lord Cornwallis the Treaty and Alliance for making the first war against Tippoo Sultan. You have alluded to the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. I must ask your permission to add my assurance to your conviction on this subject—viz., that England and India are thereby knitted closer together in bonds of unity and peace. The opportunity afforded to the Princes and Nobles of the Native States to do honor to the Heir Apparent of the British throne has been gladly and faithfully accepted wherever it was possible and I can affirm the result is that this Royal visit has very materially strengthened the affections and developed the loyal feelings of the Native Princes and people of India to the British Crown and to the Empress of

India. I shall ever pray for the prosperity of Great Britain and her Indian Empire."

Sir Salar Jung was then carried to the train, returning with evident satisfaction the hearty greeting which he met with on all sides, and especially from the large number of ladies who occupied privileged positions. Mr. Shaw, the general manager of the Company, accompanied Sir Salar across the Channel from Boulogne, and the arrangements at Folkestone were carried out by Mr. Cockburn, the traffic superintendent, and Mr. Brady, the engineer to the Company.

Sir Salar Jung travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the special train, and arrived at Charing-cross at 8-25 p. m. He was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, and Captain Warren, another of the directors, was at the station to meet him.

It is rather singular that only yesterday the divers at the Strathelyde removed a package addressed to Sir Salar.

PIONEER, 14th June 1876.

A PRIVY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

On May 17th Lord Stanley of Alderley presided at a meeting of the East India Association, when, after referring with regret to the decease of Colonel Meadows Taylor, he called upon.

Major Evans Bell, who read a Paper on "A Privy Council for India." He began by referring to Papers which had been read by the late Mr. Prichard and by Mr. Tayler. "The expression of opinion by those who took part in the discussion which followed Mr. Tayler's Paper was unanimous in favour of a political tribunal; the only doubtful matter, as it then appeared, was, how it could best be constituted. On that occasion Mr. Prichard produced a draft bill for settling disputes and difference between Her Majesty's Government and the sovereign rulers or chieftains having heritable jurisdiction in India by means of a commission of arbitration, with an appeal to a committee of the Indian Council, where the procedure was to be assimilated to that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The urgent need of some judicial process for hearing, giving redress, and deciding on claims between the Indian States and chieftainships and the Paramount Power was repeatedly asserted in the Court of Directors and in the House of Commons by the late Colonel Sykes, and has been upheld by Sir Bartle Frere in the Viceroy's and in the Secretary of State's Council." Major Bell referred to the cases of the Nawab of Surat, the

Rajah of Tanjore, Prince Azeem Jah, and the Rajah of Tonk, to the difficulties with the Nizam and other matters, and continued; "The whole course of events ever since the great crisis of 1857, down to the visit of the Prince of Wales, with its many gracious and gratifying incidents, has raised the self-respect of the Indian princes, and has made them feel a sense of greater security. At the same time they cannot fail to perceive and to understand that their improved position has been due, from the first till now, to the policy and compulsion of the home authorities, and not to any sudden conversion of the Viceregal Foreign Department and its functionaries. They know, for example, that the two most notable reversals of annexation, the maintenance of the Mysore State and the restoration of Dhar, were carried out by Her Majesty's Ministers in spite of the strenuous and persistent opposition of the Governor-General in Council. They feel themselves more safe now than they ever were before, so long as they are convinced that the Imperial Government is watching over them, but they have had little or no reason to acquire greater confidence in the kindness and candid consideration of the department with which they are in immediate contact. The old supercilious domination, the secret and arbitrary conduct of business, as of old still prevail; the only change is that the princes have learned to chafe under them. They have outgrown the present system; it will not work smoothly much longer. The absence of any visible and conclusive process, the consciousness of one's case not having been answered, are strong provocatives to contumacy and passive resistance. Until an open tribunal is established there will be no safety-valve or self-adjusting appliances to prevent a dead-lock from occurring at any time—a dead-lock that could only be broken through by sheer force of arms." He recommended a real Privy Council in India, and another for India at home, the members of which should have for life the prefix of "Right Honourable," and would be available after their return home from India to assist the Secretary of State at any time. The ordinary working committee of the Privy Council forming the Indian board need not, in his opinion, consist of more than six or eight salaried members, one or more of whom, associated with peers, judges, retired governors, or other eminent persons, would form committees. "Neither the Council of the Viceroy nor that of the Secretary of State seemed to be sufficiently strong or sufficiently independent. There was too much of the expectant official element in the Calcutta Council; in the London Council there was too much of the experienced official." The great mischief of the present system, he argued, was its secrecy, which led frequently to reports all the evils of which would vanish before the light of day. The

privy councillors for India ought not to be prohibited from sitting in Parliament if disposed to seek the suffrages of constituencies and their presence in the House of Commons would be of value.

A discussion ensued, in which several of those present supported the view of the writer of the Paper. Mr. Stewart Rolland wished to see the same principle extended to the colonies.

Mr. W. Tayler said the association ought to endeavour to obtain from Parliament the declaration that the present system, which had grown up during the struggles of the East India Company, was bad and should be altered. The objections against such a tribunal as had been proposed were readily answered.

Mr. Rasees Uddin Ahmed wished to know how the Indian princes were to be considered, whether as British subjects or as independent sovereigns, which he contended they were.

The Chairman said he had, on the evening of the debate in the House of Lords on Her Majesty's new title, received a letter from a Turkish friend of his in Constantinople, who said he was very glad this title was to be adopted, as it would draw England closer to India, and would serve to remind the English that they had this great empire in the East. He (the chairman) thought the Government had by no means made use of the best arguments in favor of the Titles Bill, but had really made the worst of their case. He had since had another letter from his Turkish friend reiterating his approval of the title, and giving the additional argument that the Russians were very aggravated at it. He (the chairman) thought that the adoption of this title rendered it necessary to do something to improve the system of governing India. This was not the first time that it had been thought desirable to have a court of appeal. The case of the Rajah of Tonk was a strong case in point. He quite agreed that it was undesirable that appeals should be made to Parliament. With regard to the status of the native princes of India, that differed in almost every case. If he were asked his own private opinion on the point he would say that they were confederate allies. As to the nominations of the members of the court of appeal, a good guide was to be found in the nominations for the Star of India, which had been those of judges, governors, native princes, and others. A very good suggestion had been made that the opinions of the councillors should be given in writing. There was no danger of such appeals tending to lower the prestige of the governors or of the princes of India. It was the regular practice of the Portuguese to hold a judicial investigation into the conduct of a governor previous to his return from a colony, but the office of governor had never been lowered

by this practice. He thanked Major Evans Bell on behalf of the meeting for his excellent paper.

Major Evans Bell, in conclusion, said the status of the native princes of India was very various. Some were no more than what had been the Highland chieftains; some had been raised by the Government to the rank of princes to the detriment of the neighbouring chiefs who were as high as themselves. There were some who were, properly speaking, independent sovereigns, but nearly all were under treaty obligations to England which placed them under the control of the Government, and mostly, in fact, might be styled vassals of England.—*Home News*.

ENGLISHMAN, 14th June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

Up to very lately the political reputation of Sir Salar Jung was of the very highest. Credited with being the one man who saved Southern India in 1857—for had Hyderabad gone, the revolt would have spread with lightning like rapidity from the city of the Deccan to Cape Comorin—he has been honored, trusted, feted, and made much of, until, as the natural consequence, he has come to really believe in the adulation pressed on him, and to think that he is positively a truly remarkable man. But times have changed since Sir Salar Jung won his spurs as a Khigot of the Star of India, and while the lapse of years has permitted us to arrive at a much truer estimate of the origin, causes, and extent of the Sepoy Mutiny, it has at the same time enabled us to trust aside much of that false clamour surrounding and permeating the history of those days; and among other things we have arrived at, is the conclusion that, though Sir Salar Jung may be a very creditable specimen, if he is not the best, of that peculiar class of Native statesmen we are carefully training up to suit our political necessities in times to come, beyond that, why the least said the better.

We do not believe the present Hyderabad State Railway would have ever become a fact, had not Mr. Saunders, backed by the late Lord Mayo, put the matter in such a light, that there was no option but to accept the position. Had Lord Mayo lived to receive the Prince of Wales, there would have been no room for the game of double shuffle and deceit which Lord Northbrook's well known character made it possible for the Minister to play and win, and which has done so much to lower the latter in the estimation of those whose good opinion Sir Salar Jung has hitherto made it his duty to secure. His visit to England to win the Berars from the India Office,

certainly says very little for his reputation as a man of the world, or his good name for political sagacity.

It may be that another of Sir Salar Jung's motives in proceeding to England, under, of course, the veil of the courteous invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, is to repair a somewhat damaged reputation. He gained his end in keeping the puny little Nizam of Hyderabad from paying his devoirs to a Prince of the Royal Line of England, as far superior to him as one human being can be above another. And, so far, by a free use of oriental trickery, subterfuge, and saying the thing that is not, he gained a decided victory over the straight-forward British Resident.

But altogether, whether as a grievance-monger, or as a supplicant for the restoration of the Beears, it matters little which, it is to be feared Sir Salar Jung will gain little from his visit to England, beyond a plentiful crop of trouble and vexation of spirit. It is openly asserted in the home papers that he is prepared to pay £8,000,000 for the restoration of the Berars. But as the point at issue involves the happiness and good government of a large tract of country, which is doing excellently well under British management, Sir Salar Jung at the very least must show that the territories of the Nizam are equally well governed, before his proposal can be entertained for a single moment. Of the reception given to him in Italy we scarcely know what to say. Was there no one with him to tell the Italian authorities that the great man was no one in particular, that at the best he was only the minister of a petty, badly governed, little Mahomedan State in India, of no great account whatever, and that not being even a Native Prince, he could not possibly aspire to honors reserved for royalty alone. The Pope, we are told, was also, poor man, made the victim of a painfully practical joke. "Seated on his throne," he also "received the homage of the Prime Minister" of Barrataria, we beg pardon, Hyderabad, thanked him for the protection afforded to Catholics, and gave his hand to be kissed by the tagrag and bobtail, somewhat mischievously described as "miscellaneous natives," surrounding Sir Salar Jung. If the Great Minister continues to progress through Europe in this style, we can promise Mr. Saunders his revenge long before he returns to India, we venture to vindicate, a discomfited and disgusted man.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

DECCAN TIMES, 14th June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE BERARS.

The London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writes

as follows:—

I wonder what notions are entertained by the Italian Government as to the position of Sir Salar Jung? On arriving at Naples "he was received with artillery salutes, and Admiral Delgarrets, accompanied by the British Vice Consul went on board the steamer to welcome him." Who on earth could have got up this demonstration? Sir Salar Jung, the minister of a feudatory of the English Empire, has no more right to a salute than myself. If Mr. W. H. Smith, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, went on a continental tour, guns would not fire in his honor, nor is it likely that he would be welcomed by Admirals. Yet, as a matter of fact Mr. Smith is more entitled to such demonstrations of respect than the wily Wuzer of Hyderabad.

Unless I greatly mistake, this ridiculous affair at Naples will be found to form the prelude to an opera entitled "The poor Nizam." The salutes that bellowed over the beautiful bay were intended to draw attention to the hard case of that interesting young imbecile in being kept out of the Berars. Already, more than one pamphlet has been emitted from the London press, expatiating upon the justice and benevolence of restoring those fertile provinces to Hyderabad. Of course, the writer of these effusions are perfectly disinterested. They take up the Nizam's cause, as Dr. Kenealy did that of Arthur Orton, entirely in the interests of truth and justice. Nevertheless, it is an odd fact that people are beginning to ask whether Sir Salar is likely to bring many presents with him—Cashmere shawls, diamond rings, and unconsidered trifles of that sort. If he does, he will find plenty of people in good society to wax virtuously indignant about the woes of the Nizam. It is wonderful what an immensity of sympathy with oriental suffering can be created by a judicious dissemination of Eastern manufactures. The worst of it is, that this kindly feeling invariably evaporates the moment its creator attempts to turn it to advantage. In the present instance, I do not scruple to predict that the Berars will remain as they are, be the amount of Sir Salar's distributions what they may. Nine-tenths of the people to whom claimants of his class address themselves, possess absolutely no influence either in Parliament or the Press. They talk big; they will interview Lord Salisbury; they know a friend at Court; they are intimately acquainted with Mr. Delane and Mr. Courteney. But when it comes to a question of exercising this apocryphal influence, they draw back at once. "It is a very delicate matter indeed; must be managed with care and tact. The end of it is, that when the Feast of St. Grouse draws nigh, they hurry off to the provinces, there to count over the spoils they have wrung out of original credulity. It is

by way of warning the native aristocracy of India against these harpies that I have now drawn attention to the matter. If any prince or chief has a just grievance—far be it from me to say that the Nizam's is not so—by all means let him appeal to the English Legislature for redress. But he should exercise the greatest discrimination in bringing influence to bear in support of his claim. Some is well worth having, and he should lose no means untried in obtaining it. But the greater part now offering in the market is purely fictitious, and will only harm the cause with which it is associated.

TIMES OF INDIA, 14th June 1876.

THE BERARS AND THE NIZAM.

In a paper advocating the establishment of a Privy Council for India read before the East India Association last month, Major Evans Bell made the following allusion to the Berar question:—

Twenty-four years ago I was induced to alter my plans and return from home to India, mainly by the extreme probability, as it was represented to me, of my regiment, then stationed at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, being engaged in active service. As it proved, we had no active service about there in 1852 or 1853; but all who were at the cantonment of Secunderabad in those days must remember very well the rumours that prevailed, and the state of expectation and excitement in which we lived for some time. Thanks to the tact and diplomatic skill of Colonel (now General Sir John) Low, the Resident, and to the good sense, patience, and prudence of the Hyderabad Court, the crisis was got over without any collision or any resistance to the mandates of our Government, which was, nevertheless, most repugnant to the Nizam's feelings and wishes, which he opposed as long as he could, and to which he only submitted at last, in the words of Colonel Davidson, then Assistant (afterwards Resident) at Hyderabad, under the influence of "objurgations and threats."* That mandate was that he should resign the administration of some of his richest provinces into the hands of our officers, in order to provide for the regular payment of a force—the Hyderabad Contingent, previously called the Nizam's Army—which he had been erroneously told by Lord Dalhousie he was bound by treaty to maintain, and for the liquidation of a debt always disputed by him, and officially, though not authoritatively acknowledged since not to have been owing. "I have always been of opinion," wrote Colonel Davidson, then Resident at Hyderabad, in 1860, to our Government, "that had the pecuniary demands of the two Governments been

impartially dealt with, we had no just claim against the Nizam." In '1853,' he repeats 'we had little or no claim against the Nizam.'† In 1853 there was, in fact, a disputed balance-sheet. The balance of 430,000*l.* which was demanded was made out by debiting the Nizam with cash payments from our Treasury for the Hyderabad Contingent, while refusing to credit him with sums due to him by our Government on other accounts. Interest, first at 12 and afterwards at 6 per cent., on all our advances, formed nearly a quarter of the claim. The principal of the Nizam's counter-claim, without any calculation of interest, was more than the whole charge against him. But no set-off, or inquiry as to a set-off, was tolerated by Lord Dalhousie's Administration; though subsequently, under Lord Canning's Government, the chief item—the *abkarree*, or excise collections of Secunderabad and Jaulnah—was prospectively allowed to be a portion of the legitimate revenue of the Hyderabad State.‡

No plea of set-off was listened to, and a distress was put in, embittered by terms of menace and insult. Lord Dalhousie, in the process of enforcing this most questionable pecuniary claim—most questionable even if the Nizam's large counter-claims were excluded—had written personally to the Nizam, telling him that the Hyderabad State was bound to maintain the Contingent 'by the stipulations of existing treaties,' reminding him that it was dangerous 'to provoke the resentment of the British Government,' 'whose power can crush you at its will,'§ and warning him that 'the independence of his sovereignty' stood in imminent danger. In the same letter the Nizam was advised, as an indispensable measure of economy, to disband 'the Arab soldiery,' those 'turbulent mercenaries' who consumed so large a portion of his revenues, and to rouse himself to make a great effort for 'the early liquidation of the accumulated debt.' If the Nizam were unable to meet the call on his treasury, he must 'forthwith make over' to the British Government certain frontier districts of his territory enumerated in a schedule annexed to this letter.¶

It was a ready money question entirely. In 1851, when the unpleasant letter from which I have quoted was addressed to him, the Nizam staved off the difficulty by paying a large sum on account. If he had produced the cash that was demanded in 1853, when similar pressure was applied, he would have avoided the sequestration of his districts. But his resources and his credit were exhausted, and the Governor-General would wait no longer. The Nizam's vain endeavours to gain time were cut short by an intimation that unless he at once consented to sign the new treaty, orders would be given for the advance of British troops, not merely into the districts that were wanted, but also into his capital. Then the Nizam and his advisers saw that he had before him the choice of signing the treaty

or being dethroned. They understood perfectly, if every one else was ignorant of it—which is not likely—that it must come to that. The Nizam's Government was not as strong in 1853, nor was Hyderabad as orderly, as they have become during the twenty years' administration of the Nawab Salar Jung. Without counting the armed men in a fortified city of 200,000 inhabitants, were almost every man was armed, Hyderabad was full of those turbulent mercenaries whom our Government, as they, of course, were well aware, was urging the Nizam to disband. They knew that military occupation meant not only the loss of their bread, but the loss of their hard-earned savings. For the Arab soldiery were the greatest money-lenders in Hyderabad, and after their expulsion by British power they would obviously have had great difficulty in collecting their little accounts. Their leaders would certainly have taken every advantage of Mussulman fanaticism and general excitement to have one last despairing struggle before they submitted to the loss of their homes, and of all that they possessed. Although the city could not have resisted a British force for six hours, it would not have been occupied without a contest. But the first shot fired from the walls, the first drop of blood shed, would in those days, so far as we can argue from the general tone and temper of Lord Dalhousie's administration, have cost the Nizam his throne. It would certainly have been worse than useless for him to plead that he could not control the unruly rabble of his capital. If, as might easily have been the case, a great number of the combatants had been proved to be in his own pay, his conduct would have been stigmatized as gross and infamous treachery. It would have gone hard with him.

We have seen Lord Dalhousie representing to the Nizam that the Hyderabad State was bound to maintain the Contingent 'by the stipulations of existing treaties,' and I have said that this representation was erroneous. That it was so I shall prove from Lord Dalhousie's own mouth, and this will afford a very striking illustration of the iniquitous manner in which the actual system of secret correspondence and consultation effects the weaker party. In 1851 the Governor-General insists that 'the efficient maintenance of the Force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing treaties,' and again, that it is 'necessary to fulfil the obligation of treaties.' In 1853—having in the meanwhile, we may suppose, examined more carefully the documents bearing on the case—he arrived at a very different result. 'I have found myself forced,' he says, to the 'conclusion that the Government of India has no right whatever, either by the spirit or by the letter of the Treaty of 1800, to require the Nizam to maintain the Contingent in its present form.' And again, in the same minute he says: 'I, for my part, can never consent, as an honest

man, to instruct the Resident to reply, that the Contingent has been maintained by the Nizam, from the end of the war in 1817 till now, because the Treaty of 1800 obliges His Highness so to maintain it.' 'Neither the words nor the intention of the Treaty can be held to warrant such a construction of its obligations.' In another passage he admits that the Contingent 'exists only by sufferance.'**

But although Lord Dalhousie felt himself called upon, 'as an honest man,' to place this altered opinion on record in the secrets on clave of Calcutta, he did not feel himself called upon, 'as an honest man,' to give any intention of his modified views to the Nizam at Hyderabad. In the course of the renewed pressure of 1853, the bold assertions and threatening language of 1851 were allowed to operate unchanged.

There can be no doubt that it was only under the influence of intimidation, produced by the announcement that military coercion, with all its manifest consequences, was imminent, that the Nizam consented to sign the Treaty of 1853. Without pronouncing upon the merits of any one of the issues raised,—as to the origin of the principal debt, or as to the reality of the set-off—there can hardly be any difference of opinion as to the comparative dignity and equity of the two methods for settling and deciding those issues—that which actually was, and that which might have been, and ought to have been, employed.

A tribunal of high dignity, recognized by both parties, would have heard them both, would have compared and adjusted both sides of the account, and would have struck a balance without expressing irritation or rousing animosity. Our secret Executive only looked at its own side of the books—insisted on payment in full, and, in default thereof, exacted a sequestration of territory in the most offensive style, and turned a question of debt into one of invasion and dethronement. And I ask, whether that was a just, a generous, or a decent proceeding against a submissive and faithfully ally?

* Papers, "The Deccan" (388 of 1867), p. 26.

† Papers, "The Deccan" (388 of 1867), pp. 27, 28.

‡ Papers, "The Deccan" (388 of 1867), p. 27.

§ The Persian words "paccal larden" that were used in the letter mean "trample into dust."

¶ Papers, "Nizam's Debts" (418 of 1854) pp. 40, 43.

| Papers, "Nizam's Debts" (418 of 1854), p. 41.

** Papers, "Nizam's Debts" (418 of 1854), pp. 100, 103, 213.

TIMES OF INDIA, 15th June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND HIS SUITE.

I had occasion yesterday (May 20) to see Sir Salar Jung, who is still

detained here through his fall. I need hardly say that, in spite of his vexation at this mislay, he preserves the equanimity and resignation characteristic of men of his stamp, nationality, and faith; but the frustration of his plans would have affected the nerves of any other man. His intention was only to pass a single night in Paris. He should have reached Boulogne, on Wednesday, embarked on the British steamer in waiting, taken a special train placed at his disposal at Dover, and attended a dinner to which he was invited on Thursday. Now this is the sixth day of his stay, and there is every prospect of several more days elapsing before he can resume his journey. A miscalculation of eight or ten days in such a case seriously deranges the plans not only of the traveller, but of those expecting him. Then, again, it must be remembered that Sir Salar Jung and the 52 persons of his suite alighted at the Grand Hotel, and that even a Nabob perceives the difference between spending the night and being 10 or 12 days there. Since landing at Naples Sir Salar Jung and his suite had been able to stop at hotels engaged beforehand on fixed conditions. Here such an arrangement was refused, and, as he was only going to stay one night, it was not insisted on. Now, however, that he has been there nearly a fortnight, the question takes another shape, and he will discover on his departure that nothing in the world is more expensive than a fall on the staircase of the Grand Hotel des Capucines at Paris. Nothing, however, in Sir Salar Jung's countenance betrayed either pain or anxiety of any kind. I found him half reclining on a double mattress placed in the middle of the room, his legs stretched towards the right, so as not to lean on the injured side. The inactivity to which he is condemned had not impaired the intelligent vivacity of his physiognomy, with its black and penetrating eyes and its fine-shaped mouth. In all the passages leading to his rooms one meets with his Hindoo attendants, whose white turbans and deep or dull black faces give them a picturesque effect in the dim light of the corridors. The room immediately preceding his own has speedily assumed the aspect of a tent, and to pass through it makes one understand that its occupants are accustomed to rapidly-arranged encampments. Hindoos are seated on the ground talking, while in all the corners are bundles, whence peep out fabrics of brilliant colours. Since Sir Salar Jung has kept his room none of his attendants have gone outside the hotel, not that they are indifferent to sight-seeing, for at Naples, Rome, and Venice they went to look at everything, in spite of the crowd which followed and incommoded them. One of them told me that since Sir Salar Jung's arrival in Paris he has been receiving 20 letters a day, in French and English, making the strangest applications. Some beg for alms, giving a long narrative of more or less veracious misfortunes; others offer all sorts of

inventions, merchandise, articles of luxury and fancy; others, again, ask for and interview; others forward gushing verses expressing regret at his accident; others offer him amusements and recreations of all kinds, not to speak of tailors, shirtmakers, hatters, and shoemakers, who, not satisfied with writing, are constantly stepping into the corridors, forcing their cards prospectuses, and samples into the hands, the pockets, and almost the turbans of the Hindoos they encounter. Their recital much amused Sir Salar Jung, who, however, exhibited great satisfaction when informed that this was a Persian prosecution from which he would be free in London. He appears impatient to arrive there, and listens with great interest when the conversation turns upon London or England. He speaks with enthusiasm of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sutherland, who warmly pressed him to come and return their visit. He says he has eagerly responded to this invitation, and, in spite of his accident, does not regret the fatigues or the expense of the long journey he has undertaken.—*Paris correspondent of the Times.*

MADRAS MAIL, 17th June 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, while in Paris, had a suite of seventy attendants, who are lodged in the Grand Hotel, for whom 25*s.* per head was charged daily. Sir Salar had his jewels with him. The boxes containing the treasures were guarded night and day by Arabs. Most of his servants are men who have been attached to him for years.

INDIAN SPECTATOR, 17th June 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, the Hyderabad Minister, has been extremely well received by the King of Italy, the Pope of Rome, &c. Reuter has even thought it proper to telegraph to all his constituents the intelligence that the Prime Minister of Hyderabad has broken his leg by a fall from the grand staircase of a Paris Hotel. We cannot yet receive accounts of his reception in England, though we may be sure it will be equally warm and cordial. But, we are afraid, Sir Salar Jung will owe his reception as much to the respect and friendly feeling which no Englishman can help entertaining towards him, as to the curiosity which the presence of an Oriental always excites in England. If we are not disrespectful, we may say that Sir Salar Jung will be as much inquired after and stared at, as a new and picturesque animal in the Zoological gardens may be expected to be.

And we should feel surprised if Sir Salar Jung himself did not estimate the sincerity of the reception at its true worth.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 17th June 1876.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

The visit of Sir Salar Jung to England renders it opportune to give some account of the State which he governs. In the midst of the territories comprising the British possessions in India, in the central region of the Deccan, lies an extensive tract of country called the Nizam's Dominions, but sometimes designated Hyderabad, from the name of its capital. It is about 475 miles in length and the same in breadth, the area being nearly 100,000 square miles, with a population estimated at upwards of 10,500,000 and revenue of about £1,500,000. The population is a mixed one: about the capital and every where in the civil and military service of Government are to be found Mussulmans, while Mahrattas are most numerous in the western and Telugus in the south-eastern portion of the kingdom. The latter generally inhabit straggling villages in houses built of mud, with pyramidal roofs of palmyra-leaves, but a few dwellings are more substantially constructed of brick and tiled. There is a considerable number of Brahmins amongst them, their diet consisting of rice, wheat, vegetable, curries, cakes flavoured with garlic or assafetida and fried in butter, as it is against their creed to touch animal food. The lower orders are obliged to subsist on inferior sorts of grain; they are addicted to intoxication with the fermented sap of various kinds of palms and spirit distilled from the flowers of a plant called "madha." Tobacco is in general use both for smoking and chewing, as well as in the form of snuff. Bang, or the intoxicating narcotic obtained from hemp and opium, is also in use, but to no great extent.

Hyderabad, the capital, is situate on the river Musi, between 400 ft. and 500 ft. wide at that spot. The environs have a wild but picturesque appearance, being overspread with granite hills and isolated rocks. Approached from the west the view is very striking. The palace and numerous mosques, rising above the surrounding buildings, have an air of grandeur, which is increased by the superb pile of buildings which from the British residency, a noble granite structure erected at a cost of £10,200, and consisting of a basement story of arches, and two others above it with wings, connected by a continuation of the basement story of arches, finished with a balustrade. The principal front is distinguished by a vast portico of the Corinthian order the columns formed of white chunam, beautifully polished, extending from

the base, which is on the summit of a noble flight of twenty-two steps, to the top of the upper story. On each side of this step stands a colossal sphynx. The interior of the portico is ornamented in the richest style of Grecian architecture; the pavement is of black and white marble. There is a large court in front with a circular basin of water in the centre, stocked with aquatic birds and planted round with various fruit-bearing trees, the whole inclosed by a wall with two gateways. In the city is a remarkable relic of the past, called Chahar Minar (Four Minarest), raised upon a spot where the four principal streets of the city meet; in the environs are many fine gardens containing gorgeous pavillions of marvellous beauty.

The Prince and sovereign ruler, styled the Nizam, derives his authority from a chief, Azof Jah, who 150 years ago held high command under Aurungzebe. He, while bearing nominal allegiance to that Mogul Emperor, established himself in the Deccan as an independent Prince. On the death, in 1748, at the age of a hundred, of this chief, known as the Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), a fierce contest for power ensued amongst two of his descendants, one of whom was favoured by the English, while the cause of the other was espoused by the French. The British partisan, Nazir Jung, was triumphant, but after a brief period was slain in an encounter with some French troops who had mustered to attack his camp. Thereupon his former rival, Mozuffur Jung, ascended the throne; but he, too, after a short tenure of power, fell in an affray with some Patans. The French, who then had great influence in India, selected a brother of Nazir Jung, by name Salabet Jung, as ruler of the Deccan. A younger brother, Nizam Ali, however, soon dethroned this last-mentioned Prince; and in 1763 put him to death. The British Government, anxious to be on good terms with Nizam Ali, in 1766 concluded a new treaty. The Nizam, shortly after this, joined the Chief of Mysore against the East India Company; but in 1768, being compelled to sue for peace, a new treaty was signed wherein the arrangements as to the military assistance which should be afforded to His Highness were modified. During the stirring events of the close of the last century the Nizam alternated between the French and the English, at one time throwing in his lot with the former, at another appealing for help to the latter. To obviate this, in 1768, a further treaty was concluded, under the terms of which all the Frenchmen in His Highness' service were dismissed; a subsidiary force being, on the other hand, assigned by the British Government for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. Subsequently the pecuniary payment for the maintenance of this force was commuted for a cession of territory. Nizam Ally died in 1803, and during the reign of the Princes who succeeded him the mismanagement of the country reached such a pitch that, in 1853, the British Government were

compelled to interfere and a treaty was concluded, which, as subsequently modified in 1860, forms the basis of our relations with the Hyderabad State at the present time. In the former year Salar Jung, the distinguished personage who is now on a visit to this country, was appointed Minister, and under his admirable administration tranquillity was restored, lawless mercenaries were repressed, disorder was checked, and the country began to assume a new aspect. On the death, in 1869, of the late Nizam, Sir Salar Jung, in connection with another native nobleman, assumed the position of Regent during the minority of the present ruler, who, on his succession in that year, was but three years of age. His government is said to be excellent.

Our portrait of the youthful Nizam of Hyderabad is from a photograph of His Highness, for which we are indebted to Mr. Hurrey and Chintamon, of 4, Addison-terrace, Kensington, who has supplied us with the portraits of several other Indian princes and statesmen.

INDIAN SPECTATOR, 17th June 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, the Hyderabad Minister, has been extremely well received by the King of Italy, the Pope of Rome, &c. Reuter has even thought it proper to telegraph to all his constituents the intelligence that the Prime Minister of Hyderabad has broken his leg by a fall from the grand staircase of a Paris Hotel. We cannot yet receive accounts of his reception in England, though we may be sure it will be equally warm and cordial. But, we are afraid, Sir Salar Jung will owe his reception as much to the respect and friendly feeling which no Englishman can help entertaining towards him, as to the curiosity which the presence of an Oriental always excites in England. If we are not disrespectful, we may say that Sir Salar Jung will be as much inquired after and stared at, as a new and picturesque animal in the Zoological Gardens may be expected to be. And we should feel surprised if Sir Salar Jung himself did not estimate the sincerity of the reception at its true worth.

ATHENÆUM, 18th June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Standard, 18th May.

Sir Salar Jung, who arrives in England to-day as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, is the first of the representatives of the Royal houses

of India who comes to return the visit of the Prince of Wales to their country. He is not indeed a ruling Prince himself, or of a line of rulers. Although received with almost Royal honours in the countries through which he has passed on his way to England, Sir Salar Jung has no claim to any rank beyond that which he has won by his great and singular abilities and through the favor of the British Government. The position which he holds is that of Dewan or Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad and co-Regent with the Ameer-o-Kabeer Shumsh-ul-Oomrah of the State during the present Nizam's minority. The former office he has held since 1853, having been appointed there to at the age of 19, in succession to his uncle Seraj-ul-Moolk. To the latter he was raised in 1869, upon the death of the late Nizam, Afzul-u-Dowlah. The holder of such offices cannot but be a man of conspicuous importance in the eyes more especially of the Mahomedan populations of India, and the personal character of Sir Salar Jung is such as to make him at the present time perhaps the foremost among the natives of India, with an influence hardly less than that of any of the sovereign Princes. This character has been nobly sustained during a career almost unexampled in India annals. India has never been without specimens of men skilled in the art of government after the native manner, but few have achieved such a distinguished success admit difficulties so great as he who is the guest of this country to-day. For twenty-three years he has ruled what is perhaps the most turbulent population in the Peninsula with firmness, wisdom, and, beneficence, establishing order and peace in a country which had scarcely ever known either, introducing thrift into its finances, doing justice, and making life and property to be respected within his borders, and withal—which was perhaps not his least arduous achievement—contenting his English masters. To rule well after the native manner and yet to please the British Government in the manner of ruling is not often possible to a native statesman, and to Sir Salar Jung's credit it must be said that he has completely succeeded. The state of Hyderabad is now even allowing for exceptional out breaks in the capital, where the fanatics of the two sects of Islam are gathered together, perhaps the most peaceable and best governed of all the States of India.

The man who has contributed to this end—and in India it is only by individuals that good ends like these are attained—is deserving of a good reception from the people of this country. Independently of his merits as a statesman he has a claim upon us which it would be rank ingratitude to forget. During the evil days of 1857, when our India dominion was shaken to the centre, we had no stauncher friend among the native rulers than Salar Jung. He was one of those whose loyalty was not influenced by the prospect of the event—who did not wait until the tide turned in our favour

to give us his aid. As Prime Minister of the most powerful of the Mahomedan states he had a singularly difficult part to play during the mutiny. There was no city in fact from which the agents of the mutiny might reckon for more sympathy than from Hyderabad. Many of the nobles were known to be disaffected, and the populace only waited for a signal from their ruler to join the insurgents. The Nizam himself had a personal grievance against the British Government, which had lately sequestered two of his provinces. Had his minister without going so far as to countenance a rising, behaved as some other of the native rulers did who have since been decorated for their services, there is no doubt that there would have been added a very material danger to those which the English had to encounter in that deadly crisis. We do not indeed share in the opinion which was telegraphed by a Governor at Bombay, to the Resident at Hyderabad, during the height of the mutiny, who declare that "if the Nizam goes all is lost." Nevertheless, it is impossible to speak too highly of the courage, foresight, and fidelity which were shown by Salar Jung at this critical period. In securing the Nizam to our side he played what might will appear to a native of India to be a most desperate game at very great risk to himself and to his master. He had to oppose not only the patriotic but the religious prejudices of his countrymen. He was denounced as a traitor to the faith, and numerous plots were laid for his overthrow and destruction. Indeed, when we consider the temptations he had to pronounce against us, and the small inducement, to all seeming, to an opposite course, it is not a little surprising that even a man so clear sighted should have unhesitatingly elected to abide by the British alliance. The services then rendered by Sir Salar Jung have been ungrudgingly acknowledged and handsomely rewarded by the British Government. Every honour that it has been in our power to bestow has been heaped upon him, and whatever other cause of complaint he may have against us there is no pretence for saying that the British Government is not fully aware of the greatness of his services, and is not prepared to shew its senses of them in every way consistent with the interests of the country—by which we mean the interests not only of England but of India.

We have no official knowledge of the object of Sir Salar Jung's visit to this country, and no reason to believe that it has been promoted by any other motive than that spirit of curiosity which ought to lead every ruler of a native state to study the Paramount Power at its home and centre. Such a visit cannot but be particularly interesting to a man so intelligent and so accomplished as the Regent of Hyderabad, and what he observes among us cannot fail to be of use to him in his relations with this Government. If there should be any deeper and more personal cause for this visit, as the

Indian Journals have suggested, there need be no fear but that it will receive all the attention which it merits, independently of the character of the ambassador. If it is true that, Sir Salar Jung has come here, encouraged by the kindly disposition of the Prince towards himself, or be any recent expressions of opinion upon the matter, upon a mission to beg the restoration of the Berars from the British Government, we can only promise him, at this stage of the business, a fair hearing and a complete opportunity of presenting his case less than this could hardly be accorded to an advocate who comes backed by so many strong personal claims. It were well, however, for Sir Salar Jung's own sake and to prevent any misconception on his part of the kind which even the most intelligent of the natives of India are but too apt to fall into when they receive our hospitalities that we should be careful not to indulge his hopes overmuch. The personal reception which is given to the successful Indian Minister and faithful friend of England ought to be kept entirely apart from any manifestations of political sympathy. The question which has for some time been at issue between the State of Hyderabad and the Indian Government is a very grave one, affecting directly the interests of an important Indian province, and indirectly the whole Indian population, should it come before Parliament, as probably it may, we have no doubt that it will be discussed fully and fairly, with every disposition favourable to so grateful an advocate. But it would be worse than foolish to permit our prepossessions in favour of the individual claimant to bias us in respect of the course which is dictated by the consideration of Indian policy. Our first duty is not to any Indian State which may believe itself to be aggrieved by our policy, but to our Indian Empire whose interests we may fairly suppose to be bound up with those of the people of India. If it could be right at any time to overlook these higher considerations, then there is no doubt that we should lend a favourable ear to Salar Jung, who is recommended by so many claims on our favour. But Sir Salar Jung is but one individual Minister, and his system of rule, like the best of native systems, hangs only on a life. The British rule founded not upon the individual wise or energetic man but upon the system of wisdom and energy, needs other guarantees for the good government of the provinces within its boundaries than the best of native rulers can give. If it is our title to any province which is questioned that is a delicate matter, not to be decided upon abstract rules of right, but by a broad interpretation, of the public safety. These are however, questions which, doubtless, will be fully discussed when they are brought forward. In the meantime, while rendering to Sir Salar Jung that cordial welcome which is his due it would be unworthy of this country and most dangerous precedent to set to make it appear that the course we shall take in the case of the Berars or of any

other province owned by us and claimed by a native ruler will be influenced by the personal merits of him who advances the claim.

ATHENÆUM, 21st June 1876.

A PRIVY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

We have seen Lord Dalhousie representing to the Nizam that the Hyderabad State was bound to maintain the Contingent "by the stipulations of existing treaties," and I have said that this representation was erroneous. That it was so I shall prove from Lord Dalhousie's own mouth, and this will afford a very striking illustration of the iniquitous manner in which the actual system of secret correspondence and consultation affects the weaker party. In 1851 the Governor-General insists that "the efficient maintenance of the Force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing treaties;" and again that it is "necessary to fulfill the obligations of treaties."^{*} In 1853—having in the meanwhile, we may suppose, examined more carefully the documents bearing on the case—he arrived at a very different result. "I have found myself forced," he says, "to the conclusion that the Government of India has no right whatever either by the spirit or by the letter of the Treaty of 1800, to require the Nizam to maintain the Contingent in its present form." And again, in the same Minute he says: "I, for my part, can never consent, as an honest man, to instruct the Resident to reply, that the Nizam from the end of the war in 1817 till, now, because the Treaty of 1800 obliges His Highness so to maintain it." "Neither the words nor the intention of the treaty can be held to warrant such a construction of its obligations." In another passage he admits that the Contingent "exists only by sufferance."[†]

But although Lord Dalhousie felt himself called upon, "as an honest man," to place this altered opinion on record in the secret clove of Calcutta, he did not feel himself called upon, "as an honest man," to give any intimation of his modified views to the Nizam at Hyderabad. In the course of the renewed pressure of 1853, the bold assertion and threatening language of 1851 were allowed to operate unchanged.

There can be no doubt that it was only under the influence of intimidation produced by the announcement that military coercion, with all its manifest consequences, was imminent, that the Nizam consented to sign the treaty of 1853. Without pronouncing upon the merits of any one of

^{*} Papers, "Nizam's Debts" (418 of 1854.) p. 41.

[†] Papers, "Nizam's Debts" (418 of 1854.) p.p. 100, 103, 111.

the issues raised,—as to the origin of the principal debt, or as to the reality of the set-off—there can hardly be any difference of opinion as to the comparative dignity and equity of the two methods for settling and deciding those issues—that which actually was and that which might have been, and ought to have been, employed.

A tribunal of high dignity, recognized by both parties, would have heard them both, would have compared and adjusted both sides of the account, and would have struck a balance without expressing irritation or rousing animosity. Our secret Executive only looked at its own side of the books—insisted on payment in full, and, in default thereof, exacted a sequestration of territory in the most offensive style, and turned a question of debt into one of invasion and dethronement. And I ask, whether that was a just, a generous, or a decent proceeding against a submissive and faithful ally?

The very fact of the India State not pretending to that absolute independence and equal standing assumed by the smallest and weakest States in other parts of the world, ought surely to facilitate and simplify the submission of their claims and differences to the verdict of competent judges, the constitution of the Court, and the exclusion of such cases as might appear unsuitable for its decision, being in the hands of the Imperial Power.

Giving our Government credit for perfect good faith, if the tribunal were once established, I believe that very few cases proposed for reference would be found unsuitable for judicial decision. By this I do not mean that there would be no cases of a character very different from those that come before a municipal court. There might be occasions on which the tribunal would act almost as a court of honour, and pronounce upon questions which a court of law would declare to be of a sentimental nature, and unfit for legal consideration. But, on the whole, if we look back to the long list of political cases which, either from an appeal having been made to the Home authorities or, from other causes, have become topics of public discussion, we shall find that they are in general closely analogous, as to their substance and as to the measures of redress or settlement required, to ordinary suits at law or equity. Cases of disputed inheritance, boundary disputes, claims for damages or compensation, question, as to the respective rights on suzerain Princes and vassal nobles, all these can be more properly disposed of by well qualified judges, after hearing all concerned, than by a secret conclave of executive functionaries, who may choose to frame a court and peremptory decree on what is a more or less *ex parte* statement, without fully hearing almost without noticing, the case of the other side. A tribunal would at once distinguish the true issues, and dis-

pose of any case within a moderate space of time. Under the actual system, the case never being properly heard, is never properly settled, and is perpetually liable to reappear in some form or another, with more or less of latent exasperation,—until we can well imagine that on the weaker side nothing can be seen but tyranny, and on the stronger side hardly anything but treason. And when once an Indian Prince, well-intentioned and otherwise well-disposed, it may be, and even, perhaps, with right on his side—no extravagant supposition—has become contumacious beyond a certain point, and when once the Supreme Government of India has committed itself up to a certain pitch of obduracy, no road for advance is open but that of coercion, no means of retreat but by submission to the will of the strongest.

In these days, and in the present condition of India, the continued neglect of rational and peaceful methods, and reliance on treats or violence, are unworthy of a great Imperial Power, possessing an unquestioned supremacy over numerous allied States, and exercising under solemn compacts with each of them, the right and duty of general arbitration.

The supreme force of Indian Empire is embodied, beyond dispute or doubt in the British Crown, whose ultimate jurisdiction is acknowledged by the Constituent States and by the community at large; but even in judicial matters, even in matters which may affect the revenue of the Constituent States, the income or property of Princes or Chieftains, the personal interests or credit of public officers, the highest Imperial jurisdiction is exercised without any of the ordinary guaranties for enlightened or imperial judgment. The whole business of the misnamed Foreign Department is conducted by secret correspondence,—the reports at every stage, which stand for pleadings and evidence, and the final decree, being all the private and confidential work of officials who are not judicially trained, and who are not specially qualified, either by their position, their pursuits, or their prospects, to take a disinterested view. Their is no certainty, according to the present routine, that our Government ever has the whole case before it: there is no probability that the Indian Prince or State is furnished with full information as to the grounds of complaint or controversy.

And thus it has come to pass that although in India the supremacy of Great Britain is universally regarded as the best safeguard of peace, order, and progress and although all are prepared to respect the Imperial fiat, many particular awards and measures of the Supreme Government have become the rightful objects of general reprobation, and have given irresistible cause for just and lasting resentment. If time would permit now, or if any one should venture to contradict my allegations, and you should have patience to hear a reply, there are political cases of comparatively recent

date, still open to reparation, that positively bristle with blunders as to facts, dates and circumstances, proved or disproved testimony.

No observant person can be blind to the prospect before us of a progressive increase in the number of political complications in India, and of appeals to the Home authorities from Princes and Chieftains. The enhanced facilities for locomotion throughout the Peninsula, and for communication with Europe, and the more general employment of highly-educated Indians, have let in a flood of light upon the Native States, and have rendered it more and more difficult to stifle inquiry or to silence remonstrances. The whole course of events ever since the great crisis of 1857, down to the visit of the Prince of Wales, with its many gracious and gratifying incidents, has raised the self-respect of the Indian Princes, and has made them feel a sense of greater security. At the same time, they cannot fail to perceive and to understand that their improved position has been due, from the first till now, to the policy and compulsion of the Home authorities, and not to any sudden conversion of the Vice-regal Foreign Department and its functionaries. They know, for example, that the two most noble reversals of annexation, the maintenance of the Mysore State and the restoration of of Dhar, were carried out by Her Majesty's Ministry in spite of the strenuous and persistent opposition of the Governor-General in Council. They feel themselves more safe now than they ever were before, so long as they are convinced that the Imperial Government is watching over them, but they have had little or no reason to acquire greater confidence in the kindness and candid consideration of the Department with which they are in immediate contact. The old supercilious domination, the secret and arbitrary conduct of business, as of old, still prevail; the only change is that the Princes have learned to chafe under them. They have outgrown the present system; it will not work smoothly much longer. The absence of any visible and conclusive process, the consciousness of one's case not having been answered, are strong provocatives to contumacy and passive resistance. Until on open tribunal is established, there will be no safety-valve or self-adjusting appliance to prevent a dead-lock from occurring at any time a dead-lock that could only be broken through by sheer force of arms.

No maintain a moral as well as a martial supremacy, to elevate the standard of executive procedure in accordance with the requirements of the age, the Foreign must be transformed into the Federal Department, and there must be a judicial check over all acts of state that are beyond the control of the ordinary courts. The question is, where this check is to be placed, and how it is to be exercised.

Whenever the subject has hitherto been discussed there has been a very general declaration that if provision can be made for a fair hearing

and for the delivery of a judgment on the merits according to the evidence in such cases as are referred for consideration, the designation and constitution of the Court,—whether it is to be a Committee of the Privy Council, or of the Indian Council, or, as recommended by Mr. McCullagh Torrens and Mr. E. B. Eastwick a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament,—are matters of secondary importance.

Although distinctly desirous that a strong legal element should prevail, I should place much more reliance on the influence of free advocacy and open judgements than on the presence of transcendent judicial ability in any tribunal that may be established. It is the Bar that makes the Bench, and that keeps it up to the mark. The necessity of confronting public inspection and criticism, especially that of experts, is one of the most salutary incentives to patience, caution, and care in forming and promulgating a judgment.

My own preference is for the old constitutional authority of Her Majesty's Privy Council, not by merely resorting to the Judicial Committee, but by an extension on the old lines, and in conformity with historical precedents, of the functions of that august body. There is a great want, quite recently acknowledged, as we shall see, by those who have some right to speak, of more potent consultative assistance for the Imperial Executive at both ends of the Suez Canal, in London and in Calcutta. Both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State are at present induced, by a certain want of weight in their respective Councils, to rely much more on their own autocratic power than can always be prudent or safe, or good for the public interests. Here what was said a few days ago by one who has been Secretary of State for India. On the 31st of March last the Duke of Argyll begged the House of Lords "to remember what was the power of the Secretary of State for India. No other Minister in the country exercised a tenth part of the power which could be exercised by the Secretary of State for India. That Secretary held in his own hands all the powers which formerly were vested in the Court of Directors and in the Board of control, acting through the Secret Committee. That was, he held in his own hands the entire power of the Imperial Government of India. The only direct check which existed on that power was that he could not give money grants out of the revenues of India without the assent of a majority of the Council. But the Secretary of State might, of his own act, and without the assent of a majority of the Council. But the Secretary of State might, of his own act, and without the assent of any one, order was to be undertaken, and might direct measures which would involve an expenditure of millions, and lead to great financial embarrassment. The only other check was the Imperial Cabinet; but it was impossible for the other members of the Cabinet, engaged as they were with heavy business in their own Departments, to

exercise any real control in respect of the government of India, except in very rare cases, especially if the Secretary of State for India happened to be a man, like his noble friend opposite, of great ability and great resolution. He asserted, then that practically the only check was the responsibility of the Minister to Parliament."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 22nd June 1876.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

No one but himself can realize the disappointment Sir Salar Jung has felt during his unintentional and unfortunate stay in Paris. From almost every point of view it was a mistake not to have come straight to England. The edge of the novelty has been taken off by the experience gained by passing a day here and a day there on the Continent, and the intense reality of busy, push in English life must be far less remarkable to minds already familiarized with such scenes by a fortnight's sojourn in the monster hotel on the Boulevard des Capucines, on the stairs of which the unfortunate Nawab committed that *faux pas* which has caused himself so much suffering and his suit so much anxiety. His travelling medical attendants are Dr. Williamson; of a Cavalry Regiment in the Hyderabad Contingent, and one of his own hakeem, by name Syed Ali. These were both on the spot when the accident occurred, but the Minister fainted during the examination of his injuries and the best surgeons in Paris were called in. An injury to the sciatic nerve is always a tedious affair, and Sir Salar Jung's presence in England a fortnight after the mishap may be taken as an instance of the pluck shown by him on previous occasions. The presence of the Duke of Sutherland on the platform of Charing Cross station about 20 minutes to 2 yesterday afternoon proved that the Nawab really was expected on this occasion, and his Grace accompanied by Captain Clerk and one or two others interested in Hyderabad and its Regent, went down to Folkestone by the tidal train which left that station at 1.50, and reached the Harbour Station shortly before 4. The first thing, of course, was to see the outward boat depart, and this over, some of the South Eastern Directors entertained the party at afternoon tea in the Pavilion Hotel. It was a lovely afternoon and the Londoners fully enjoyed

the fresh breeze which was barely strong enough to ruffle the channel. It was soon seen that the expected arrival was rather a God-send to Folkestone. A crowd of loungers filled the waiting room and passages which were carpeted with red cloth and decorated with fine hot house flowers; some of which would be old friends to the India arrivals. From the waiting room door to the edge of the pier a covered way was lined on either side by curious gazers, who took up their position an hour before the arrival was expected. It was ten minutes after six before a salute from the pier-head announced that the boat was at hand. The first two board the steamer was the Duke of Sutherland, but all the Nawab's many friends were much pained to find him in an invalid chair and to see him carried ashore thereon by the sailors and his own servants. Whether it be that Folkestone being less favoured by foreign grandies than its neighbour, Dover is more inclined to appreciate those who do land there, or whether it were really an honest expression of feeling, the Mayor and Corporation had resolved to inflict upon the unfortunate Nawab an address of welcome. Now, when Queen Elizabeth visited Folkestone the worshipful Mayor mounted a chair and received her with an address which if brief, was to the point—

"Most gracious Queen,
Welcome to Folkestone."

The Virgin Queen was of course equal to the occasion—

"Most gracious Fool,
Get off that stool."

being her somewhat short reply. Sir Salar Jung was, however, more gracious and the Corporation having been presented individually, and the Mayor having read his address and handed it to the Nawab, the latter took a sheet of paper from the hands of Mr. Oliphant, his new Private Secretary, and, in quite as audible tones as the Mayor's, explained that he was now fulfilling a "long cherished desire," and in allusion to one of the topics of the address, referred to the pleasure given to the Native Chiefs by the Prince's visit. Then amid loud cheers the platform was reached and Sir Salar Jung was lifted into the saloon prepared for himself and distinguished from the two others by a very lovely bouquet of flowers. The adjoining saloons were occupied by the Arab Jemadars, and by the European suite in attendance, and a couple of first class carriages accommodated the tag-rag and bobtail, without which not even Sir Salar Jung can move. The baggage of course was of the most extraordinary nature, and Folkestone's decency must have been almost put to the blush at some of the things which were tumbled into the special train. You remember a party in Don Juan who "found—no matter what—it was not what they sought." It was 6.45 before the special was clear off and then the beauties of Kent were

rapidly passed by, not however without comment from the strangers who were specially struck with the hop gardens and with the rich green and gold of the pastures. The Cockneyfied suburbs were reached before dusk, and it was 8-25 as the train crossed the Charing Cross Bridge, and gave Sir Salar Jung a moment's peep at the Houses of Parliament, where he hopes to gain redress for the wrongs of his ward. The small crowd assembled on the platform soon doubled and trebled and only a few friends were able to get near the Nawab. On the platform, Colonel Hastings Fraser could hardly escape notice, and those who remember how well Sir Salar did the thing in Bombay last autumn will regret to hear that his impressario Mr. Maurice Wilkinson was still on crutches. The representative of a certain Bombay firm was, of course, to the fore, and several old Anglo-Indians pressed forward to welcome the Minister, who with some difficulty got into the Duke of Sutherland's carriage and drove off to Piccadilly. The house there, it may be mentioned, is a fine new erection at the corner of Hamilton Place and partly facing the Green Park, the splendid marble staircase having come from old-Northumberland House. Captain Clerk, who does not return to Hyderabad, has been responsible for the interior arrangement, and in his hands, no doubt, the party will be very comfortable. By the middle of August Sir Salar hopes to reach Hyderabad.

ATHENÆUM 22nd June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT HOME.

(World.)

Sir Salar Jung, Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, who is at the present moment ill at Paris *en route* to England, is unquestionably the most remarkable man whom India can boast. Placed when scarcely enter in manhood in the position of Prime Minister of a State torn by faction, burdened with debt, harassed by difficulties of all kinds, with a people bigoted beyond all others, utterly lawless, given to riot and tumult, impatient of the smallest control, he has held the reins of power to the present time with a firmness and wisdom which have excited the wonder and admiration of both the European and native population of India, and have procured him the respect even of those most bitterly opposed to the reforms which he has instituted. In his hands the revenue of the country has immensely increased; trade and commerce are flourishing; the cultivator is no longer plundered and harassed by the exactions of the Rajahs; and the town population carry on their business gnawed by the swashbucklers

who in old times flocked from all parts of India to Hyderabad as the focus of riot, intrigue, and tumult. But it is in reference to his conduct at the time of the Mutiny that Sir Salar Jung, had the largest claim to the recognition and gratitude of the English people. Two men saved India—Puttiala in the north; Salar Jung in the centre and south. 'If Hyderabad goes, India is lost, was telegraphed by the Governor of Bombay to the Resident at the Nizam's Court; and the telegram went no white beyond the truth. The Nizam's dominions are by far the most extensive of any of the native territories. They are three times as large as those of Scindia, seven times the dimension of those of Holkar. They are peopled by fanatical Mussulmans, whom it seemed a certainty would rise. The population were and for war against the Feringhee; the people of Hyderabad assembled in the streets and clamoured for war; and the native States of Central India and the Deccan looked for the raising of the flag of revolt in Hyderabad as the signal for a general rebellion. Had Hyderabad gone, the flame would have spread to the walls of Bombay on one side and of Madras on the other; our fellow-countrymen and women would have been slaughtered in thousands, and India would have had to be conquered a fresh. To stem this tide of fanaticism, of hatred, and as the natives considered it, of patriotism, there was only Salar Jung, a young man of from three-to-four and twenty, newly seated in power, scarcely known by name outside Hyderabad. But Salar Jung, although he stood almost alone against his people and nation, stood firm, and saved India. Puttials, when by adhering to us he carried the wavering Punjaub with him, deserved well at our hands; but Puttiala had no such obstacles to contend with. The Punjaub followed his lead at once, and his difficulties ended when he made his decision. Those of Salar Jung only began. The enraged populace would on several occasions have stormed his house and murdered him, had not his Arab guard been faithful. Assassination was attempted over and over again, and passionate appeals were made by his co-religionists to his patriotism, his honour, and his faith. Still through it all the minister never wavered. He repressed tumults, punished rioters, and consented to the dispatch of the Hyderabad Contingent to the scene of action against the mutineers. As one of the highest Indian authorities wrote at the time, 'his service were simple priceless.'

Hyderabad the capital of the Nizam, is less known to our countrymen in India than any other city of at all the same importance. It lies off the general line of travel, and until lately few Englishmen, excepting those belonging to or connected with the British cantonments at Secunderabad have visited the city. Indeed, until within the last few years it was not considered safe for a European to go through the streets of the city so fanatical and turbulent were its inhabitants. Last year, however, a railway

was opened from Sholapore, on the line between Bombay and Madras, to Hyderabad, and the city is now accessible to ordinary tourists. It is large and straggling, with a population variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 people. It is walled, lies on a flat, being modern—for its site has been shifted several times—presents but few features of interests, with the exception of a few mosques and its swarming and picturesque multitudes. The traveller on arriving will, it is to be hoped, find himself provided with letters of introduction to some one at Secunderabad, which is four miles from the city, for without them he will be in a bad plight. Once put up there, his next step is to drive over to the British Residency, to request leave to enter to town. Permission obtained, he will forward any letter of introduction that he may have to Sir Salar Jung, and will then probably receive a note appointing an hour for him to call, taking perhaps the shape of an invitation to breakfast, that being almost the only time of day which the Minister can call his own. You see but little of the city as you enter, for Sir Salar Jung's palace is near the gate. It is not an imposing house on the outside, and is semi-European in style. It faces a large Court yard and have seated about are the men of his Arab regiments. Very curious is this Arab colony in the centre of Hindostan. The men wear their national dress, and are armed to the teeth with pistol, dagger, sword, and matchlock. There are great numbers of these Arab soldiers in Hyderabad, and their numbers are constantly kept up by recruits from home. Before most of the house of the nobles you see groups of these men on guard, and they form a marked feature in the streets. They are no more partial to the European than are the native population, but they pay little attention as you pass along on your elephant; and an Englishman is now as safe in the broad straight streets which Sir Salar Jung has driven everywhere through Hyderabad as in those of the capital of any native State in India. As you enter the palace, you are met by the Minister. A tall well-built figure, very upright, with rather small head well set back on the shoulders. A face which you would look at twice wherever you met it—a noble face, thoughtful, calm, and deep. A face which in repose would baffle the most acute physiognomist, but which lights up wonderfully when it smiles. His dress is plain and quiet, and he wears a small closely fitting turban. He speaks English remarkably well, although he has only learnt it lately. As he talks with you, you feel that he is learning all about you, and that he is reading your thoughts, while you are learning nothing whatever about his. The breakfast which he will give you, at which perhaps his brother, who is next to himself in authority in the State, will be present, will be excellent, and quite European in style. That over, you will go into the drawing-room and talk for a while. It is a large well-propor-

tioned room, European in style and furniture, and hung round with portraits of Anglo-Indian statesman, especially those of the British Residents at Hyderabad, and in the place of honor is the portrait of her Majesty Sir Salar Jung's father was Minister before him, and in his boyhood he was a great deal with the sons of the then British Residents. It is to this, perhaps that is due his liking for and fidelity to the British a liking which has survived treatment which would in most men, especially Orientals, have utterly extinguished every spark of loyalty towards British rule. The Barar question, which was principally brought him to England, is of far too complicated a character to enter upon now, and must be reserved for another occasion. The interview of the visitor with the Minister will not last long after breakfast, for he has an amount of work to get through which would appeal most men. He has been at work already since four in the morning, and will continue until seven or eight at night. He sees into everything, examines everything, and has upon his shoulders the whole care of the State. He is well acquainted with all that is going on in Europe, and as a Mahomedan naturally takes a high interest in the Turkish question. He has an English tutor for his boys, a French governess for his girls. When you take your leave of him he will present you with the usual Oriental gift of some bottles of Attar of Roses and you will part from him with a feeling that he is one of the greatest men you have ever met or are likely to meet. A great man, a wise man and in every sense of the word a thorough gentleman.

ATHENÆUM, 23rd June 1876.

His Highness the Nizam held a Durbar at his palace on Monday, the 4th instant, at which all the city nobles were present, Sir Richard Meade and staff were also there. The *khareeta* notifying the appointment of Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India was read, and Sir Richard made an excellent speech on the occasion in Persian which lasted fully an hour.

HOME NEWS, 23rd June 1876.

From all we hear, Sir Salar Jung experiences no small difficulty in understanding what, for want of a better expression, may be called the "political ropes" of London. He has come to England in order to try and recover for his master—the Nizam of Hyderabad—a large tract of country called the Berars, which that potentate ceded to our Government when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General. The province was given up under

124
2444

the good rule, "There's no compulsion, only you must." To get it back requires not a little *savoir faire* and good management, in both of which Sir Salar Jung is very proficient. He was asked to consider himself the guest of the Duke of Sutherland during his sojourn amongst us, and this he gladly agreed to. The duke had been his guest at Hyderabad when the Prince of Wales was in India. He saw and heard enough to convince him that not only was his grace a personage of great wealth and influence, but that he was also the guide, philosopher, and friend of the Heir to the British Throne. What better individual could there be—thought the acute Oriental, to help him in carrying through his plans? But, alas! he is now undeceived. He finds that the duke only does not belong to the "in" party, but that he is greatly disliked by that party, and by no one more than by the present Secretary of State for India—we speak, of course, politically. When the duke came back from India he is said to have spoken privately greatly in favour of the "Empress of India" Title Bill. But party feeling was too strong for him; and he voted against it in the House of Lords. And so Sir Salar finds himself with the very worst possible man to help him in obtaining what it is very certain he never will get. He thought he held a court card, and has discovered that it does not belong to the trump suit. Under such circumstances what can a poor Oriental do? It is not improbable that, having discovered his mistake, he will greatly curtail his visit to us in England.

HOME NEWS, 23rd June 1876

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., on June 20, at which the following were present:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Suffield, General Lord Strathnairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Right Hon. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Major-General Sir D. and Lady Probyn, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Sir Louis and Lady Malet, the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, Captain Fitz-Gerald (in attendance on the Duke of Connaught), Colonel Tyrwhitt (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor and Captain Clerk (in attendance on Sir Salar Jung), the

Hon. Mr. Coke, General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys. The following had also the honour of being invited on the evening:—Mir Regazath Ali, Syed Hoossein, Kamkamood Dowlah, Ghalib Jung Bahadoor, Mukaddum Jung Bahadoor, Mossoum Jung Bahadoor, Mir Tahavur Ali, Azim Ali Khan, Syed Ali Khan Bahadoor, Yasin Ali, and Mr. Arthur Oliphant.

OVERLAND MAIL, 23rd June 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

The French Doctors left Sir James Paget to find out the nature of Sir Salar Jung's injury. He might have remained a sufferer a long time in Paris, for no suspicion of the real mischief appears to have arisen until he came to London. Though the small fracture necessitates quiet, and prevented Sir Salar from going to Oxford on the Commemoration Day, he was able to accept an invitation to a banquet given by the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Northbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, and other leading Indian statesmen, met Sir Salar, who thus auspiciously commenced his experience of English life. Next week he will be present at the Lyceum performance of Mr. Robert Buchanan's new play "Corinne." It is a matter of sincere concern to the large number of friends of the distinguished Hyderabad statesman that his visit to England should be marred by his unfortunate and painful accident. We hear no more of the fanciful notion that Sir Salar Jung was keeping in retirement, so that the Secretary of State for India might go to him instead of his first calling at the Indian Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 24th June 1876.

ACCORDING to notice Mr. Lowe on the 29th May, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the shares of a company formed by the Nizam for the construction of a railway had been placed on the London market; whether such a proceeding was in contravention of the letter or spirit of the statute 37 George III., cap. 142, sec. 28, by which it was enacted that no British subject should be concerned, either by himself or any other person, in raising or procuring any money for such Native Prince; and whether, in case the Act was not sufficient to meet the case the Government would introduce a bill to remedy the defect. Lord George Hamilton in reply said that certain shares were issued last summer by the promoters of the Nizam's State Railway Company, in pursuance of an

SALAR JUNG LIBRARY

2444

agreement entered into between the Government of Lord Mayo and the Nizam; for, as the right hon. gentleman is aware, by the Act of 37 George III., cap. 142, the consent or approbation of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Indian Government has in such cases to be obtained in writing.

TIMES OF INDIA 27th June 1876.

As might have been expected, the Paris *Figaro* avails itself of Sir Salar Jung's visit to France to furnish its readers with some little-known facts about that eminent Mahomedan. It now appears that Sir Salar is not the Prime Minister of the Nizam, but the Nizam himself. About this there remains no question, and we can, therefore, at last understand how it was that the Indian officials received the distinguished pilgrim with Royal honours. When bewailing the accident that lately befel Sir Salar, our veracious contemporary speaks of him as "His Highness of Hyderabad," and then goes on to assure its readers that "the life of the Nizam was not really in danger," although his fall had produced worse consequences than were at first expected. After that we are informed that the Prince of Wales has been obliged to postpone "the banquet worthy of a descendant of the great Moguls" for which he had issued invitations to meet Sir Salar. The case, therefore, stands thus: Sir Salar Jung is not only the Nizam of the Deccan, but a lineal descendant of the ancient dynasty of Delhi. If this really be so, we trust that Buckingham Palace will be refurbished throughout. The mansion in Piccadilly that has been taken for him might serve well enough for the Prime Minister of an Indian Prince, but it would be utterly out of keeping with our national character for lavish outlay to lodge the rightful sovereign of Hindostan in such a mere shanty. Fearing lest the barbarian English should commit this error, the *Figaro* relates an authentic anecdote showing the magnificence and enormous wealth of Indian Princes. Some years ago the Indian Government issued a loan of five hundred millions. A certain 'nabob' immediately announced that he was prepared to subscribe the whole amount. After some preliminaries, a trying place was arranged, to which the Viceroy came in a carriage and four, surrounded by a guard of sepoys. But the 'nabob' was brought there in a chariot drawn by tigers, with a following of two thousand five hundred people. On his return, the Viceroy owned his escort had made a pitiable show by the side of the Indian who had come to lend England half a milliard. As our contemporary vouches for the exact truth of this story, it only proves how ignorant Englishmen are of what happens in India.

DECCAN HERALD, 28th June 1876.

Sir Salar Jung is likely to be lionised to his hearts content in England. We must hope that he has too much good sense to be spoiled by the treatment he receives in England. Before he even set foot in England he was invited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to an entertainment at which all the great men in England were asked to meet him. All the English papers with one or two exceptions have united in his praise, and even the cynical *Saturday Review* heartily welcomes him to England and gives its readers a history of the services he has rendered to his own and to our Government. We think that the following history of the services rendered by Sir Salar Jung before and during the Mutiny is a little *coloured de rose*, notwithstanding that we know that he did the English Government very important service at that crisis. If Lord Elphinstone really telegraphed as reported to the Resident at Hyderabad, we think, from our recollection of the state of affairs, then that he greatly over-estimated the danger. In 1853, Sir Salar Jung was called as a lad of nineteen to fill the post, previously occupied by his uncle, of chief adviser to the Nizam. He found everything in confusion; the system of farming the revenue had again been introduced, and payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the lifeblood out of the people. Sir Salar Jung set himself with unflinching resolution to bring in a new state of things, and he had already done much when the terrible crisis of the Mutiny came to try his courage, and to give him the opportunity of deciding the momentous question whether the great Mahomedan State of Hyderabad should side with or against the insurgents. If Hyderabad revolted, it was beyond doubt that all Southern India would revolt too; and when Delhi fell, the Government of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident of Hyderabad that, if the Nizam went, all was over. But the Nizam remained faithful, and that he so remained, in opposition to the earnest wishes of a powerful body of his subjects, was due to Sir Salar Jung. General Hill, who, as having commanded the Hyderabad contingent, is well acquainted with the facts, has stated, in his interesting letter to the *Times*, that when the Resident informed Sir Salar Jung of the fall of Delhi, he was told that the news had been already known three days in Hyderabad, and if Sir Salar Jung had ever thought of seizing an opportunity to desert the English Government, he had ample means of using his earlier information for the purpose. But he never wavered. He had made up his mind that the cause of England was the cause of good government. He knew that the success of the rebellion would only make universal the state of things from which he had been for four years endeavouring to rescue the territories of his master. Those who

surrounded him took a very different view, and could not bear to throw away a golden occasion of winning a triumph for their religion, and letting plunder and oppression run riot. He was exposed to constant menaces and much danger, but he showed himself thoroughly equal to the task he had undertaken. When the Residency was attacked, he saved the lives of those who were threatened. He stationed Arabs on whom he could depend at the gates of Hyderabad, and bade them shoot any one who incited the people to revolt against the English. He had such control over the Hyderabad contingent that the English Government found it safe to employ it, and derived considerable benefit from its services. In a word, our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. "Even if Southern India had revolted, it is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money we might have conquered it back again and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service, such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the Prime Minister of the Nizam." We have a suspicion that our contemporary has drawn upon hearsay or imagination for some of the "facts" mentioned in this history, but no one will deny that Sir Salar Jung is a remarkable man and that he is one of whom Englishmen should delight to honor. There can be no doubt that with such a strong recommendation from the English press he will have a brilliant reception in England. We are told that it was part of Lord Mayo's policy to be the friend as well as the patron of those native rulers who occupied the pattern set before them by England. Sir Salar Jung has done this. He has not only sought to introduce into the Nizam's territories the wise and good principles of English jurisprudence, but he has greatly benefited the state by the introduction of schools, a good police, roads and railways, irrigation works, tanks and wells, and he has shown to those who were opposed to his plans, that they are not only a success in themselves, but that all the people are benefitted by their introduction into the country. The Nizam's State Railway has been a universal boon to the Nizam's territories, the sight of which thawed even the hard natures of Sir Salar Jung's associates in the Government, and made them feel that he is what he always professed to be the great friend of the Nizam and a sincere patriot. He has gone on an errand which the Government of India do not care to see successful, yet even those who feel that the Berars are more prosperous under their present administration than they have ever been before, or than they would be if restored to the Nizam, cannot respect Sir Salar Jung's love of the State he rules and his desire to

see its territories reunited. Those who receive Sir Salar Jung with honor, says the *Saturday Review* will have the satisfaction of at once welcoming a benefactor and of knowing that they are helping to carry out a leading principle of Imperial policy. After this declaration we may prophesy a brilliant reception in England for His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I. It is a weakness with the people of England to make much of Indian Princes; but we believe they have never had hitherto amongst them one more really deserving of honour than the great Minister of His Highness the Nizam.

The natives of India resident in London, having expressed a desire to present an address to Sir Salar Jung, have been informed by his secretary that Sir Salar is too ill to receive any address at present.

It is stated from Oxford that among those on whom the honorary degree of D. C. L. will be conferred on the occasion of the Encaenia on Wednesday, July 21st, will, in all probability, be the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Northbrook, Sir Salar Jung, Lord John Manners, M. P., Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M. P., Lieutenant Cameron, and Professors Miller and Clerk Maxwell, of Cambridge. At the same time Prince Leopold will receive in person the diploma of the degree of D. C. L.

ENGLISHMAN, 1st July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung arrived in London on the night of the first day of June last, after having been presented with an illuminated address at Folkestone by the Corporation, to which he replied with a very neat speech, which has given much satisfaction there. He was unable to walk, and appeared to feel the effects of his late accident severely. Lord Northbrook too arrived in London on the same day, but there was no demonstration in his case, no welcome, and his entrance was so quiet that a good many people who should know of it was found to be ignorant of it even for days together. Well might Lord Northbrook say with Cardinal Wolsey "Had I served my God, &c."

SIR SALAR JUNG.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung has been presented to the Queen at Windsor and has had the honour of dining with Her Majesty. The Freedom of the City of London has been conferred on His Excellency at Guildhall.

THE INEVITABLE BERAR AGITATION.—Sir Salar Jung seems to be succeeding beyond what must have been his wildest hopes in organising a newspaper agitation in England in favor of restoring Berar to the Nizam. The *Times* seems likely to be won over; the *World* has flung itself prostrate at the Eastern Prince's feet, rolling in dust and ashes, and declaring Englishmen in general, and those who have wickedly despoiled the Deccan in particular, to be miserable sinners. The *Saturday Review*, with cooler judgment, not to say a clearer conscience, surveys our relations with the Nizam in what is designed to be an impartial spirit. But without caricaturing the whole subject in the ludicrous way this has been done by the *World*, it puts Sir Salar Jung's claims on our friendship well in the foreground, and barely notices the arguments in favor of not at present changing the existing arrangements in Berar. The drift of the *World's* article is that we are scoundrels and robbers: the *Saturday Review* merely represents us as coldly tenacious of our own interests and singularly incapable of gratitude to the great native power in the south of India. By this time probably Sir Salar Jung looks upon his mission as all but accomplished; he must be thinking over the appointments he will make when the British officers now in Berar are withdrawn. However, sooner or later, he will be disappointed to find that the newspaper support so lightly gained will "softly and suddenly vanish away," that nothing will actually be done till substantial motives for action are advanced. The English publicist's keen zest for national self-abasement, under certain circumstances, which has rendered the London press Sir Salar's easy prey, is a psychological phenomenon he can hardly be expected to understand. The declamation of the *World* is mere sound and fury, and its grotesque perversion of history would not even stand the test of a debate in the House of Commons. In that great assembly no doubt Sir Salar will find champions as zealous and indiscreet as those he has secured in the press, but it is equally certain that these in their turn will meet antagonists capable of taking an imperial view of the question before them, and of putting the Home Government on its guard.

The Englishman at home loves to picture the Englishman in India as a brigand whom long habits of unbridled tyranny have rendered as callous to the dictates of conscience as to the cries of suffering humanity. Particular Englishmen in India will, it is true, be now and then selected on principles which we in this country cannot altogether follow, as objects of hero worship; but a belief in the utter depravity of Anglo-Indian policy and of Anglo-Indians *eumasse* is generally established in Great Britain. We must there-

fore be prepared to find that, when a newspaper like the *World* is unscrupulous enough to say "our tenure of Berar is founded on spoliation and injustice, and maintained in defiance of honor and treaties," or words to that effect, people in general will reply, "nothing more likely," or words to believe the worst." The little group of Indian statesmen, therefore on whom the task of resisting this impression will fall, have their work cut out before them, and this would be less embarrassing than it is, if the true view to be established were simply the reverse of the popular view. If the case had been weaker even than it really is, Sir Salar Jung would as easily, no doubt, have won over newspaper support; but although the character of the whole problem has been absurdly mis-stated at home so far, there is one consideration connected with our tenure of Berar which must be recognised as having a certain force in the direction of Sir Salar's wishes. One can foresee that directly cool Indian statesmen admit that Berar has not been ceded to us in perpetuity, that at some time or other it is conceivable they might be disposed to talk of restoration, there will be a wild cry to the effect that the whole case for keeping Berar has broken down at the outset. However we make the admission at once, for what it may be worth, and merely claim a hearing from indignant English antagonists of English rule in India in order to analyse its value. Firstly, however, English people at home ought to be made to understand that every Indian politician entitled to the name will be aghast at the light and unreflective way in which this notion of giving up Berar is being talked of in the London papers. Evidently the serious nature of the contemplated operation is never dreamed of. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to ask a London writer on Indian affairs to look at a map of the country, but at any rate we may explain that the geographical position of Berar would render it, if restored to the Nizam, a considerable element of strength for his State, the only great Mahomedan State in India. Of course our modern obligations to the Nizam's Government are undeniable, though English writers at the moment are perhaps giving way to a tendency to overrate them. Every native State that stood by us during the mutiny saved precious English lives, and simplified the work of restoring order, but it is the purest nonsense to talk as if the existence of the British Government in India at this day can be looked upon as resulting from any native alliance. Whatever might have happened at the time of the mutiny, had the native States that helped us turned against us, it is childish to doubt that we should have succeeded in the long run in reconquering our empire. The frightful contingencies from which such alliances as that of the Nizam spared us, were the slaughter of garrisons and isolated groups of Europeans, whom the slow reconquest of the country up from Bengal would not have been in time to

rescue. However, we do not want to underrate the friendship of a minister like Sir Salar Jung, whatever nonsense may be spread by foolish depreciators of their own country's greatness. We recognise the value of that friendship fully, but all the more do we remain cognisant of the bad policy that would be involved in needlessly strengthening the State, which, as we say, is the only great Mahomedan state in India. Certainly the position of the British Government in India is not one which need be written about in any spirit of apprehension, but to disregard the especial claims of the Mahomedans of India, as compared with any other element in the population, upon the attention of any Government paramount over all the elements alike, would be, to say the least, a very unstatesmanlike course of action. "But," the partisans of the Nizam will urge, "do you defend the retention of Berar on the ground merely that you want the province?" Not at all: we point to the importance of the province, merely to show at the outset how little the English papers exhibit an appreciation of the problem before us, and then accept battle with them on the higher ground of abstract rights and treaty obligations. We recognise to the fullest extent the importance of keeping faith with native princes, and merely protest in passing against the unscrupulous and unfounded aspersions on the good faith of the British Government in dealing with native princes which English writers so recklessly throw about. But let us examine what it is which treaties in respect of Berar really oblige us to do. To-day we do not propose to deal with historical details, as they would merely confuse the broad outlines of that true policy as regards Berar which we are anxious to define, so that it is enough for the moment to repeat that we acknowledge our tenure of Berar as not in its nature absolutely permanent. The province was ceded to us in trust for a specific object,—the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent,—and it may be allowed that a time may arrive when in honor we might be obliged to give it back. But now we come to the gist of the question as it now stands. Sir Salar Jung wants to argue that this is a fit and proper time for abrogating the treaty of cession, while to the Government of India we imagine it will seem that the time is extremely inopportune. Why this is so we will consider directly, but another objection may be cleared away first. It may be argued that our right to Berar necessarily expires if other guarantees can be given for the maintenance of the contingent. This *bunyah*'s view of the subject is so far beneath statesmanship, that we do not suppose Sir Salar Jung himself would put it forward, but it has been put forward by some of his supporters who are more zealous than discreet, and will no doubt make its appearance again. The truth however, of course, is that the original agreement provides a specific guarantee, and that this cannot be changed for

another at the will of one only of the parties. As well might it be contended that we should be entitled under the treaty to devote the money now spent on the contingent to some wholly different purpose, say the support of Christian missions. The existing bargain is that we shall hold Berar, and that we shall apply the revenue of that province to keeping up the contingent. Only by mutual consent can the character of that bargain be properly changed. If it is contended that the original treaty is not a treaty at all, but a concession wrung from the Nizam by force, it is sufficient to answer,—we certainly do not acknowledge that to be a true version of history, but we are spared all necessity of reviewing Lord Dalhousie's negotiations by the fact that the relations of the English Government and the Nizam, including our joint relationship to Berar, passed under revision after the mutiny, and under the auspices of Lord Canning. At that time, at all events, no unfriendly feeling for the Nizam actuated the Government, nor was the action of Government controlled by a Viceroy inclined to domineer over native princes. Yet the engagements then made, which, by the bye, included some very considerable territorial concessions to the Nizam, re-established the existing status of Berar on the basis of perfectly free mutual consent. To talk about coercion in connection with this latest settlement of the matter in dispute would be utter nonsense.

So then we revert to the only question which Sir Salar Jung is really entitled to raise. He may represent to the Indian Government that from his point of view this is a fit and proper time to consider the restoration of Berar and the provision of a new guarantee for the maintenance or the disbandment of the contingent. Should he do this, it will become the duty of the Indian Government to explain why the time is in reality very inopportune. It is so, first, because the discussion of such a momentous question at all during a minority would be most imprudent and uncalled-for. True the Hyderabad State is at present tranquil and well governed, but this tranquillity and good government depends on the life of one man, Sir Salar Jung. The health of the young Nizam is precarious. It is altogether uncertain what his disposition will be when he grows up. Should he develop sympathies which are not favorable to the ascendancy of English ideas, nothing would be more certain than that at Sir Salar Jung's death the Hyderabad State would relapse into anarchy and bad government. Should all this occur, imagine the disgrace that would attach to the memory of the English Government, which had, in reckless disregard of such a contingency, made sacrifice of the safeguards it held for preventing anarchy in Hyderabad from becoming a source of danger to the rest of India. The notion that great national interests are to be tossed aside, to say nothing of good administrative work undone, and an orderly British province thrown

back on the chances of native rule,—not because any honorable consideration really claims the sacrifice, but merely because a distinguished foreigner of newspaper writers in London,—is in fact altogether too preposterous to be discussed in an entirely patient tone.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

PIONEER 1st July 1876.

An unfortunate accident has detained Sir Salar Jung at Paris beyond the time when he was expected to arrive in London; but when he comes he will meet with the reception he deserves from all who know how immense are the services he has rendered to England. He has made the power of the Nizam that of a cordial instead of a doubtful ally; he did more, perhaps, than any other man to help England in the crisis of the Mutiny; and he has set a brilliant example of what may be done in a protected State when the State is administered in accordance with English ideas. For a century the history of the Nizams of Hyderabad has been the history of princes who have been forced into an alliance which they have very much disliked, and by which they have very much profited. They were inclined to an alliance with the French, and we made them abandon that alliance. They sided with Hyder Ali, and we made them change sides and come over to us. They disliked fighting Tippoo, and we made them fight Tippoo. They were driven by a perverse good fortune into being always on the conquering side, they were paid handsomely for choosing the lucky cause against their will, and the present infant prince owes a large part of his territories to the munificence of a Government which shared the spoils of its victories with his predecessors. In the internal concerns of Hyderabad the British Government has interfered from time to time, being always desirous that the military power should be completely under British control, and occasionally shocked at glaring instances of misgovernment and oppression. After the fall of the French power in India, the Nizam of the day got together a small army, well drilled and organized and commanded by Raymond, one of the most brilliant of the French adventurers of his day. Lord Wellesley thought this far too dangerous a weapon in the hands of an ally whom he thoroughly distrusted. He insisted that the French officers should be sent away and the troops they had trained disbanded; and this was effected nominally by the orders of the Nizam, but really by the troops being forced to submit when they found English guns in command of their cantonments. Soon after an arrangement was effected which, with slight changes, has lasted to the present day. The Nizam handed over a portion

of his territory to be administered by the British Government, who undertook out of the revenues to provide a safe little army for him. The last treaty on this head was made in 1853; but the territories then ceded for that purpose made such rapid progress under British rule that the revenue was much in excess of what was needed to support the contingent. Accordingly, Lord Dalhousie gave back a part of the ceded territory, and Lord Canning gave back all of it, except Berar. It is reported that to get back Berar also is one of the aims of Sir Salar Jung in his present visit to England. The excuse for requiring territory was that the affairs of the Nizam were so badly managed that the British Government, without a material guarantee, could not be sure of getting enough to support the contingent it undertook to provide; and now that Sir Salar Jung has put the revenues of the Nizam into a state of great prosperity, he not unnaturally thinks that the British Government does not need any territory as a guarantee for payment. The use made of the contingent gave rise to the only direct act of interference on a large scale in the administration of the internal affairs of the Nizam to which the superior Power has found itself driven. The revenue of several districts had been farmed to middlemen; oppression was extreme, and British officers had to be employed in putting down the resistance of despair. To avoid the scandal, Sir Charles Metcalfe was sent as Resident, and he established a laud settlement which gave peace and property to the country, and has subsequently had the advantage of teaching capable natives, like Sir Salar Jung, what is the meaning and what are the conditions of good government.

The lesson set by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1820 survived only in the memory and traditions of a few when, in 1853, Sir Salar Jung was called as a lad of nineteen to fill the post, previously occupied by his uncle, of chief adviser to the Nizam. He found everything in confusion; the system of farming the revenue had again been introduced, and payment was enforced by the employment of mercenaries who sucked the life-blood out of the people. Sir Salar Jung set himself with unflinching resolution to bring in a new state of things, and he had already done much when the terrible crisis of the Mutiny came to try his courage, and to give him the opportunity of deciding the momentous question whether the great Mahometan State of Hyderabad should side with or against the insurgents. If Hyderabad revolved, it was beyond doubt that all Southern India would revolt too; and when Delhi fell the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident of Hyderabad that 'if the Nizam went, all was over. But the Nizam remained faithful,' and that he so remained, in opposition to the earnest wishes of a powerful body of his subjects, was due to Sir Salar Jung. General Hill, who, as having commanded the Hyderabad Contingent, 15

well acquainted with the facts has stated, in his interesting letter to the *Times*, that when the Resident informed Sir Salar Jung of the fall of Delhi he was told that the news had been already known three days in Hyderabad, and if Sir Salar Jung had ever thought of seizing an opportunity to desert the English Government, he had ample means of using his earlier information for the purpose. But he never wavered. He had made up his mind that the cause of England was the cause of good government. He knew that the success of the rebellion would only make universal the state of things from which he had been for four years endeavouring to rescue the territories of his master. Those who surrounded him took a very different view, and could not bear to throw away a golden occasion of winning a triumph for their religion, and letting plunder and oppression run riot. He was exposed to constant menaces and much danger, but he showed himself thoroughly equal to the task he had undertaken. When the Residency was attacked, he saved the lives of those who were threatened. He stationed arabs on whom he could depend at the gates of Hyderabad, and bade them shoot any one who incited the people to revolt against the English. He had such control over the Hyderabad Contingent that the English Government found it safe to employ it, and derived considerable benefit from its services. In a word, our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our power was for the moment tottering in the balance, saved Southern India for England. Even if Southern India had revolted. It is possible that by a profuse expenditure of men and money we might have conquered it back again and all the rest of India as well. But Sir Salar Jung spared us the expenditure of countless lives and countless millions; and if ever there was a clear occasion for acknowledging in a fitting manner an inestimable service, such an occasion is presented by the arrival in England of the prime Minister of the Nizam.

Sir Salar Jung has rendered a less striking, but still very considerable service to England by his administration of the dominions of the Nizam in recent years. He has made good order everywhere prevail. Roads, tanks, wells, irrigation works a good police and schools, are among the benefits he has conferred on his country; and gradually he has achieved the most difficult success of all, and has made his fellow-natives see that he has been throughout in the right, and that in the pursuance of the policy which he started lie all their best hopes for the future. Naturally, like every one who tries to do good in a semi-barbarous country, he has provoked bitter personal hostility; and in 1868 an attempt was made to assassinate him. But the attempt only brought into relief the estimation in which he was generally held; and his escape was welcomed with delight by people of all classes. Nor is it only that he has made the Deccan one of the most

flourishing parts of India. He has helped us to solve the difficult problem of how we are to treat the independent principalities of which we have lately heard so much. Mr. Hunter records, in his *Life of Lord Mayo*, the anxiety which this problem caused to the new Governor-General. He determined that from the outset of his rule he would deal with the independent princes on fixed and definite principles. After long consideration Lord Mayo came to the conclusion that there were three principles on which the Government ought consistently and resolutely to act. The first of these was non-annexation, the misrule of a native chief not being used as a weapon for aggrandizing the power of England. The second was that the Government should always acknowledge its responsibility for any serious misrule in a Native State, and should be ready to interfere by displacing the offending chief, and administering the territory through British officers, or a native regency, in the interest of the lawful heir. The third principle was that all those who ruled well should be in every way honored and encouraged. Lord Mayo had the strongest possible sense of the personal side of government, and he laid down as one of the duties of a Viceroy that he should be the friend and not merely the patron of good men. The English were to do their best to govern well in their own dominions, not only directly for the sake of those they governed but indirectly for the sake of those governed by native chiefs. When it was seen that an honest endeavour was being made in a Native State to copy the pattern set by England, then the highest honors were to be offered and the most cordial friendship was to be shown to those who had been paying England the most welcome of tributes—the tribute of imitation. The one road to favour was to lie through good works. What Lord Mayo wished to see done for the improvement of all Native States has been done in the amplest manner by Sir Salar Jung for the territories of the Nizam. He has abundantly earned the respect, the friendship, and the honor which Lord Mayo proposed should be the reward of the wise administration of the Native States; and Englishmen, who give Sir Salar Jung the reception he has merited, will have the satisfaction of at once welcoming a benefactor and of knowing that they are helping to carry out a leading principle of Imperial policy.—*Saturday Review*.

THE MAIL, 3rd July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung had an interview with the Queen at Windsor, on Thursday, and joined the Royal dinner party in the evening.

Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his room. At the Oxford Commemoration, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, June 21, the hon. degree of D. C. L. will be conferred, amongst others, on Sir Salar, on Lord Northbrook, on Dr. Birch (Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum), and on Lieut. Cameron.

The health of Sir Salar Jung continues to improve, and the distinguished patient hopes to resume his drives to-morrow. On Tuesday he will dine with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and on Wednesday he will go to Oxford, where he is to receive the honour of D. C. L. On Tuesday he will dine with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House. I hear that he will remain in London a little longer than he originally intended, probably staying here five or six weeks altogether, for he has determined to be back in Hyderabad in August. In the course of his return journey he hopes to see a little more of Paris (he only drove out there once or twice during the whole of his stay), and to make a short visit to Berlin and Vienna. He will not go to St. Petersburg, but whether this is owing to the recent collapse of Russian policy I do not know. The effect of that collapse has, however, injured Russian *prestige*, and few people are more acute in regard to such subjects than Sir Salar Jung. Captain Neville, I learn, has been sent back to Hyderabad, the reason alleged being some important business matters requiring his attention at that place. In fact, there is a whisper of misunderstandings in the household. I need hardly say that the Secretary for India has not called upon Sir Salar Jung, and who ever hoped that such a compliment would originate with Lord Salisbury has been disappointed.

On Monday, Sir Salar Jung, in company with the Duke of Sutherland, visited the docks, and afterwards inspected Woolwich Arsenal.

THE FACTS OF THE BERAR QUESTION.—The broad considerations which constrain the Government of India to resist the surrender of Berar for the present have already been set forth in these columns. But the agitation in England on the subject will no less certainly mislead public opinion for a time. Most newspaper-reading Englishmen will acquire the belief that the Nizam has for a long course of years been very much put upon by the tyrannical Government of India; that the Berars have been wrested from him by a transaction closely repeating those incidents of early Anglo-Indian history for which Warren Hastings was brought to trial. The articles in the *World*, for instance, is a lesson in history read backwards, which, long before any exposure of its ludicrous misstatements, can be put in circulation at home, will have had its effect. Before surveying the real facts that have led up to the present situation, we may take notice of a few points in this curious essay. We read, to begin with:—

The government of the Nizam had from its earliest contact with us—that is to say in 1747—been friendly to the British power in India. It had early sided with us in our struggle with the French, and, with one or two exceptions, the friendly connection had remained unbroken. The end of the century saw us bound together by common interest against common foes. Tippoo at Seringapatam, and the Mahrattas in the Deccan, threatened both powers alike, and the treaty, offensive and defensive, of 1798 testified to the closeness of the bond. Two years later the treaty of 1800 drew the tie still closer, for by it the British Government guaranteed absolutely the integrity of the Nizam's dominions against all comers, while the Nizam on his part ceded to England in perpetuity a large portion of his territories—one-third indeed of the whole—the revenue to be derived therefrom to be devoted to the maintenance of a subsidiary force, which was fixed at 8,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with the requisite complement of guns.

It is amusing to contrast this passage with corresponding extracts from Marshman's *History of India*. There we read, going back to the earlier period abovementioned:—

From these schemes of conquest Hyder was recalled to Seringapatam to meet a confederacy which had been formed towards the close of 1766 by the Nizam and the Mahrattas for the entire conquest of his country. Into this league the Madras Presidency was unfortunately drawn by the treaty concluded with the Nizam on the 12th of November in that year, which stipulated that the English should assist him with an auxiliary force of undefined strength to settle the affairs of his government in everything

that was right and proper, though it was distinctly understood that the first service in which it was to be employed was the conquest or plunder of Mysore. It was this unfortunate treaty which involved the Presidency in a war with Hyder. Colonel Smith who commanded the Contingent of British troops, found, on joining the Nizam's camp, that this perfidious Prince has already entered into negotiations with Hyder, and the Colonel advised the Presidency to be prepared for the invasion of the Carnatic by their ally as well as by their enemy. The bargain being now completed, the Nizam engaged to join in an attack on the English.

The engagement was duly carried out, and Colonel Smith had to confront the combination he foresaw, which he did with brilliant success in a battle at Trincomallee in 1767. Meanwhile, a force under Colonel Peach had been sent against Hyderabad from Bengal, and thus advancing through the Northern Circars, menaced the capital. The Nizam then came to terms, and concluded the treaty of 1768, in arranging which the English Government was so forbearing that modern historiographers, with a purpose in view, are actually enabled to ignore the character of the military operations which preceded it. Marshman says:—

The President (of Madras) was in a position to dictate his own terms, but he abandoned every advantage, and voluntarily placed his government in the most humiliating position. Instead of insisting on the right to hold the Northern Circars on the strength of imperial *firman*, he agreed to pay tribute for them, and to postpone the possession of the Guntoor Circars till the death of Basalut Jung, the brother of the Nizam, to whom he had assigned it. To crown their folly, the Madras Council again involved their masters in the labyrinth of Deccan politics by agreeing to assist the Nizam with two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of artillery commanded by Europeans, whenever he should require them.

Passing on a few chapters, we find reference made to Lord Cornwallis's application to the Nizam for the Guntoor Circar to which we were entitled by treaty. The Nizam agreed, but claimed that the English should "reduce and transfer to him the province of the Carnatic Balaghaut then usurped by Hyder Naik. With his usual duplicity the Nizam sent an envoy at the same time to Tippoo to propose an alliance for the extirpation of the English." However, circumstances rendered the Nizam our ally on this as on many other occasions, Mysore was conquered, and large portions of its territory were bestowed on the Nizam as his share of the booty. In great apprehension of the Mahrattas, he then proposed to give up their newly acquired territories in consideration of a guarantee of his substantive dominions, and in extinction of his money subsidy due for the subsidiary force. Lord Wellesley agreed to the arrangement, thinking a territorial equivalent for

the subsidiary force preferable to a constant series of payments in hard cash which might engender irritation sooner or later.

Thus was the situation of affairs in force at the commencement of the century brought about, the drift of events being as unlike the *World's* version of what took place as history is unlike political advocacy. We need not weary the reader with an exposure in detail of all the falsehoods and misleading collocations of events through which this narrative advances; misconstructions far too numerous to have been the accidental result of honestly perverted sympathies. It will be enough to throw a little fresh light on one quotation which the writer evidently brings forward as his ace of trumps. After the succession of Sekunder Jah, the Nizam's dominions fell into terrible disorders, and this is the *World's* account of the reason why:—

In vain the Nizam protested, in vain quoted article 15 of the treaty, binding the Company not to interfere with the Nizam's children, subjects, servants or concerns. For nearly fifty years we ruled Hyderabad by ministers appointed by ourselves and maintained in power by our bayonets. The British Resident, Sir C. Metcalfe, writing of the utter breakdown of the Nizam under the troubles in which we had involved him, said: 'I can hardly imagine a situation more entitled to pity, or more calculated to disarm criticism, than that of a prince so held in subjection by his servant under the support of an irresistible foreign power.'

We do not know from what despatch,—the general significance of which most assuredly had no resemblance to that which this single sentence taken alone might seem to convey,—this passage is copied. But we may easily show how treacherously the *World* has acted in pretending to call Sir Charles Metcalfe as a witness in favor of its own distorted assertions. In Kaye's essay on Sir Charles Metcalfe—see his *Lives of Indian Officers*—we find the following passage, which sufficiently shows what the Resident really thought about Hyderabad:—

"The more I see of the Nizam's country," wrote Metcalfe after some six months' experience, "the more I am convinced that without our interposition it must have gone to utter ruin, and that the measures that have been adopted were indispensably necessary for its continued existence as an inhabited territory. As it is, the deterioration has been excessive, and the richest and most easily cultivated soil in the world has been nearly depopulated chiefly by the oppressions of Government After the conclusion of the settlement one measure more, and I think only one, will be necessary, and to that I conceive our interference ought to be limited. We must preserve a check on the native officers of the Government to provide that they do not violate the settlement, otherwise they certainly will The

officers should not have any peculiar official designation, founded on their duties lest it should be considered as a partial introduction of our rule."

So on through a long despatch we read the familiar story of high-minded and disinterested English effort to purify and reform the administration of a native state reduced by domestic misgovernment to a condition of bankruptcy and rebellion. We need not go over the rest of the *World's* essay; if faith in its *bona fides* can survive a perusal of these two extracts from Sir C. Matcalfe's writings, we should be wasting trouble in doing so. For most readers, we fancy, we have said enough. We need only add that there is scarcely a sentence which any one familiar with Hyderabad diplomacy can read without detecting false suggestion or suppression of truth.

Turning away now from interested misstatements, and from the volumes in which we have so readily found their refutation, we propose to review the course of our relations with Hyderabad as exhibited lucidly and connectedly in the latest edition of *Aitchison's Treaties*. To avoid reiterated references, we may explain that all quoted passages in the remainder of this article, not otherwise acknowledged, are taken from this valuable book. The earliest formally recorded arrangements having reference to the establishment of anything like a British subsidiary force in the treaty of 1766, by which, in return for the cession of certain Circars, the British Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force "ready to settle the affairs of His Highness' government in everything that is right and proper whenever required," provided that they were at liberty to withdraw it in emergencies affecting the safety of their own possessions. Any year when the troops were not required, the Company's Government was to pay the Nizam nine lakhs in consideration of the cession of the Circars; and if the cost of the troops fell short of this amount in any year when their services were claimed, the Company was to pay the Nizam the balance. No specified number of troops was provided for under this treaty, but the Company was left the judge of what might be necessary for any given service. The Nizam under the treaty agreed to assist the Company with his troops when required. This treaty, it may be explained, was entered into under the following circumstances:—In 1765 Nizam Ali devastated the Carnatic, but was driven back. "At the same time an English force took possession of the Carnatic in virtue of a firman from the Emperor of Delhi. The Nizam was making active preparations for the continuance of hostilities, but the Madras Government, then labouring under pecuniary difficulties, and alarmed at the prospect of a war, deputed General Colliard to Hyderabad to negotiate peace." These negotiations resulted in the treaty just described. "Under this treaty a corps of two battalions joined the

Nizam for the reduction of the Fort of Bangalore in the possession of Hyder Ali, with whom the British Government was then on hostile terms, but it was soon withdrawn in consequence of the Nizam having treacherously deserted the British alliance, and invaded the Carnatic in conjunction with Hyder Ali." This act of bad faith naturally prepared the way later on, when the Nizam was compelled to separate from Hyder Ali, for a revision of the engagements between him and the British Government. A treaty was concluded in 1768, under which the Nizam ceded to the English "the Dewanee of the Carnatic above the ghauts, which had been seized by Hyder Ali on condition of their paying him seven lakhs of rupees a year." A reduced payment was at the same time agreed to in reference to the Northern Circars. Furthermore the British engagement to assist the Nizam when necessary with troops was altered to an agreement to furnish a specific force on requisition—two battalions of sepoys with guns, on condition that the Nizam should defray their expenses, and that they should not be employed against any person in alliance with the British.

The complications which next arose had reference to French attempts at acquiring influence in the Deccan. Basalut Jung had collected French troops at Guntoor. The Madras Government, after vainly calling on the Nizam to enforce their removal, made a treaty with Basalut Jung by which they were to rent Guntoor. However, this treaty was disallowed ultimately by the Supreme Government after an acrimonious correspondence with Madras, and Guntoor was restored to the Nizam's officers. Later on in 1788 Guntoor was retransferred to the English. The next regular treaty with the Nizam was dated 1790. This was a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance entered into against Tippee Sultan. At the conclusion of the war "territories yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,600 pagodas were made over to the Nizam as his share of the conquests. Five years afterwards, however, the Nizam found himself at war with the Mahrattas. He claimed British aid, but treaties with the Mahrattas precluded Sir John Shore from giving this. The Nizam came badly out of the struggle, and had to cede the Mahrattas territory worth thirty-five lakhs a year, besides paying them three crores. He was much incensed against the English for not having supported him, and set on foot a body of troops commanded by French officers, at the same time dismissing the British subsidiary force. A rupture with the British Government was imminent, but the rebellion of his son Ali Jah induced him to request that the subsidiary force might return. Ultimately in 1798 a new treaty was concluded by which the subsidiary force was made permanent, and raised to six battalions costing Rs. 24, 17, 100 a year. The Nizam's French corps was to be disbanded. It may here be worth while to quote the exact terms of the article in the

treaty which defined the way in which the expenses of the subsidiary force were to be defrayed.

The yearly amount of subsidy for the aforesaid force of 6,000 men, with guns, artillerymen, and other necessary appurtenances, is Rs. 24, 17,100. The said sum shall be completely discharged in the course of the year by four equal instalments, that is at the expiration of every three English months the sum of Rs. 6,04,275 in silver of full currency shall be issued without hesitation from His Highness's treasury, and should the foresaid instalments happen to fall at any time the least in arrears, such arrears shall be deducted, notwithstanding objections thereto from the current *kist* of *peschush* payable to His Highness on account of the Northern Circars. Should it at any time so happen, moreover, that delay were to occur in his issue of the instalments aforesaid in the stated periods, in such case assignments shall be granted on the collections of certain districts in the state, the real and actual revenue of which shall be adequate to the discharge of the yearly subsidy of the aforesaid force.

The subsidiary force and the Nizam's army co-operated with the British troops in the second war with Tippoo Sultan, which broke out in 1799, and after the fall of Seringapatam the Nizam received, under the partition treaty of Mysore, districts yielding 6,07,332 pagodas. He afterwards received in addition two-thirds of the territories which were offered to, but rejected by, the Peishwa. The jealousy of the Mahrattas inducing the British Government in 1800 to strengthen its connection with the Nizam led to the conclusion of a new treaty, by which two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry were added to the subsidiary force. The Nizam under this treaty ceded all the territories he had acquired from Mysore subject to some exchanges to secure a well defined boundary. The revenues of these districts were to be taken as adequate to the payment of the subsidiary force, no claim being valid against the Nizam on that account if they should be found in any year to fall short of the required amount. In the event of war breaking out between the contracting parties and any other power, the Nizam engaged that reserving two battalions near his person, the subsidiary force, accompanied by 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse of his own troops, should be immediately put in the field against the enemy. A clause in this treaty requiring the contracting parties to admit each other's troops into their forts when admission might be claimed, was inserted in consequence of the equivocal conduct of the Nizam in the first Mahratta war and the refusal of his officers to receive the wounded in the battle of Assaye into the forts of Dowlutabad and Daroor.

Sikunder Jah succeeded Nizam Ali in 1803; existing treaties were confirmed, and in 1104 the Nizam received a cession of the Deccan ter-

ritories conquered from Scindia and Nagpore. His minister, Meer Alum, died in 1808. Lord Minto recommended the appointment of Shumsool-Ohrah, but the Nizam disregarded this advice, and selected Mooneerool-Moolk, stipulating, however, that the affairs of state should be conducted through Chundoo Lall. Aitchison says of this minister—"The most opposite views have been taken of Chundoo Lall's character. But whatever may have been his faults, he was the only person that could be found at Hyderabad capable of carrying on the administration, and neither the Nizam himself nor successive residents, who were not at all well-disposed to Chundoo Lall, could find a better man to fill his place." In the first Mahratta war the Nizam's troops had proved very inefficient. At length in 1813, one of the corps at Hyderabad mutinied, and in their place Chundoo Lall raised two battalions, which were armed, clothed, and equipped like Company's troops. "It was in these reformed troops that the contingent had its origin." "The Nizam's army proved of much service in the Pindaree and Mahratta wars in 1817, and after the overthrow of the Peishwa these services were recognised by the treaty of 1822, whereby the Nizam received a considerable accession of territory, was released from all arrears of tribute which he owed to the Peishwa, and from all future demands of it, and some exchanges of territory were effected to secure a well-defined frontier." These arrangements, however, did not avert the misgovernment of the Nizam's dominions during the latter part of Sikunder Jah's reign. The administration fell into great disorder, the subsidiary force was constantly called upon to repress local rebellion ensuing from the grossest oppression, and the State became deeply involved in debt both to merchants and to the British Government. To extricate the Nizam from these embarrassments the British Government paid him a sum of Rs. 1,66,66,666 in commutation of the annual payments on account of the Northern Circars. To assist moreover in restoring order British settlement officers had been employed in various districts. Nuser-ood-Dowlah succeeded in 1829, and requested that the direct interference of British officers in the administration might be discontinued. His request was complied with and misrule restored. The credit of the State declined so far that bankers refused to grant loans. Chundoo Lall overcame by his financial embarrassments resigned in 1843. At this time it was found necessary to make advances from the British treasury for the maintenance of the contingent which the Nizam was bound by treaty to provide. Sooraj-ool-Moolk, the son of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, was appointed minister on Chundoo Lall's resignation, but he made no effort to pay off the debt that thus accrued. "In 1849 a demand was made for the payment of the debt by the end of 1850. No steps were taken for payment, and in 1851 a territorial cession was demanded to liquidate the debts which

now amounted to Rs. 78,00,000. A payment of Rs. 40,00,000 was at once made, and the appropriation of the revenues of certain districts was promised to meet the remainder. But no real improvement followed. The Resident was again obliged to make advances for the payment of the contingent, and in 1853 the debt had again risen to upwards of 45,00,000." It was then that the financial relations of the Nizam and the British Government were put upon the new footing that involved the assignment of Berar, "for the purpose of providing the regular monthly payment to the contingent troops—and also for payment of the interest at six per cent per annum of the debt due to the Honourable Company so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid." The contingent which the Nizam had been bound by the previous treaties to provide, was now to be maintained by the British Government. Any surplus revenue accruing from the assigned districts was to be paid over to the Nizam's government. This proviso not unnaturally gave rise to inconvenience and embarrassing discussions after a time. After the mutiny, therefore, when our relations with the Nizam's government once more came under revision, new arrangements were made. On the part of the Nizam the claim for Berar accounts was given up. None the less, however, was the treaty of 1860 designed as a reward to the Nizam for his services in 1857. The debt of 50 lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Shorapore, which had been confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Rajah, was ceded to the Nizam, and the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. Finally, it must be understood that, although the Nizam surrendered his claim for accounts relating to Berar, he retained his right to the surplus revenues of Berar, have greatly increased, and the Hyderabad State has since been paid a surplus amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 67,78,280." This little fact is studiously kept in the background by the present advocates of the restoration of Berar, who have the assurance to point to British economy in the management of the contingent since it was taken out of native hands, the fruits of which economy go to swell the sums paid over the Nizam, as in itself dishonourable evidence, that we retain in Berar too valuable a pledge for the object we desire to guarantee.

Our survey of the Berar question in its historical aspects is now tolerably complete. We have shown how our earlier relations with the Nizam's involved none of that steadfast friendship on their part which recent writers, relying on popular ignorance of history, have impudently represented as animating their conduct. We have shown that the Nizam's have been treated by the British Government with forbearance when they have been faithless and overcome; with generosity when they have, as our allies,—even when their actual services in the field have not been of much value,—

theoretically contributed to our victories. That the Nizam's have gained more by our support in fact than we by theirs, during the confusion of the earlier Indian wars, is a conclusion which any attentive reader may easily pick out of the facts we have related. We have shown finally how that limited English intervention in the internal affairs of Hyderabad, which is absurdly represented as the cause of their confusion during the first half of the present century, was really the salvation of the country, and was due to the purely disinterested love of good government, for its own sake, which is the guiding principle of modern English relations with Native States. In short, we preserved Hyderabad for the Nizam's by administrative help during Sikunder Jah's reign as undeniably as we formerly preserved it for them by our alliance against their native enemies in the field. That the British Government will eventually give back Berar, if the weighty considerations that originally led to their assumption of its administration lose their force in the future, we think very probable; but it is much more than probable—it is practically certain—that the current agitation for an immediate restoration will collapse, whenever it comes in contact with the new considerations, which, as we have pointed out, would render any such lamentably retrogressive measure at this time inexpedient and uncalled for.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 6th July 1876.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained Sir Salar Jung at dinner yesterday at their residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

Sir Salar Jung is expected at Trentham Hall on Friday as a guest of the Duke of Sutherland.

Sir Salar Jung has left Windsor Castle. The Court Circular says that on Thursday night his Excellency was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury, and offered his nuzzur as a token of allegiance, which her Majesty touched and returned. Sir Salar afterwards dined with the Queen.

ENGLISHMAN, 6th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung and the Mayor of Dover.—A good story has just been told me by a friend who was at Dover yesterday. Sir Salar Jung was, of course, delighted with his reception, as well he might be, seeing that it was almost Royal. After the speechifying was over, "the Prince," as Dr. Russell calls him in to-day's *Times*, condescended to enter into familiar

conversation with the Mayor. Among other politenesses, he expressed a hope that the wife and family of that dignitary were in the enjoyment of good health. "Quite so, I am thankful to say, your highness," responded the Mayor. "And may I be allowed to express a hope, on behalf of myself and the corporation; that the Prince Salar and your august family are equally well?"—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BANGALORE EXAMINER, 6th July 1876.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE RESTORATION OF THE BERARS.

If we were believers in the occult science of Astrology, we should say that the astute Native minister who rules the destinies of the Hyderabad state "was born under a lucky star." Both here in his own land and in Europe, he seems to be one of Fortune's prime favourites. Hardly any other chief adviser of a Native Court would have so successfully pulled through that awkward affair of the young Nizam's visit to Bombay to greet the Prince of Wales. Sir Salar Jung not only succeeded in getting over the unpleasant incident and in throwing dust in the eyes of the British Resident and the British Government, but he was also cordially invited by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, and other noble members of the royal suite, to come over to England. Readily accepting the invitation, Sir Salar proceeded on his tour by way of Italy. Thither his good genius accompanied him, and he was received by the King, welcomed by the Pope, greeted with royal salutes, and feted as much as his young master would have been, had he been the visitor. In Paris, the same luck attended him (barring the accident on the staircase of his hotel) and now that he is in England, the propitious goddess smiles on him more than ever. He has been feasted and welcomed everywhere. The freedom of the city of London has been presented to him; he has been presented to the Queen and has had the honour of dining with Her Majesty. It is not to be supposed that a man of the political astuteness of Sir Salar Jung would be satisfied with all this outward show, and circumstances of an honourable welcome. What to him must be of far higher importance and significance is the wonderful unanimity exhibited by some of the leading journals of the London Press, not merely in their greeting of the honoured guest, but also in supporting the cause which Sir Salar Jung has most at heart, and which is the hidden but predominant motive that took him to England, to wit the attempt to induce the Home Government to restore the Berars to the Hyderabad State. The *Times*, the *World*, and the

Saturday Review have all spoken out with no uncertain voice on the subject of the restoration of the Berars. The first and the third named journals can hardly find words of sufficient force to speak of the great services rendered to the British Government, during the Mutiny by "our old and faithfully" the Nizam, whose loyalty is attributed to the good offices of the Prime Minister. The *World* heaps the most excessive abuse on the British Government, and even goes to the length of asserting that that Government is not capable of any feeling of gratitude or justice towards those amongst the Native Princes who display loyalty and good-will to the British Queen. Abuse of this kind, of course, will not do much harm, and will certainly not tend to strengthen the pretensions of Sir Salar Jung in the matter of the Berars; but the high sounding and lofty periods about "justice" and "gratitude" and "services to the British Government," and the ignorant or audacious falsification of the history of the Berar transaction, are on the other hand, unfortunately calculated to go down with the ill-informed British public and equally ignorant members of Parliament. Now, we are quite prepared to admit that Sir Salar Jung has rendered the Government very great and valuable services; we are also prepared to concede that but for his firmness amid much opposition at the time of the Mutiny, the country would have broken into a rebellion which would have involved the whole of Southern India in that great catastrophe, and postponed for a few years longer the re-establishment of British rule. But for these services, Sir Salar Jung and others of his position amongst his countrymen who adopted a similar course of conduct, at the time, have been amply thanked and rewarded and we do not see that the latter are called upon to do more, at this time of day. We cannot conceive for our part, how the services he has undoubtedly rendered the Indian Empire can be made an argument for the immediate restoration of the Berars to the Hyderabad State. That the Berars might have to be some day restored to the Nizam's Government is probable, but that depends entirely on the character of that Government and the state of the country at the time when the young Nizam comes of age. The history of the transaction about the Berars seems to be quite misunderstood by our English contemporaries. The British Government has not "annexed" the country, and does not hold it by right of conquest. It administers the Government and collects the revenues as a matter of mutual arrangement between itself and the Nizam's State, for the payment of the contingent of British troops located in the Nizam's territories. At the time that an alliance was entered into between the British and the Nizam's Government, the former required, and the latter consented, to give a material guarantee in the shape of three provinces of the Deccan. In the course of a few years, owing to a vigorous

and upright administration, it was found that the revenues were in excess of the cost of maintenance of the British contingent, and two provinces were restored, while the Berars alone were retained as a material guarantee for the payment of the subsidy. We do not see that the British Government has any call to give up this tract of country, or to agree to accept an annual money payment for the support of its troops in Hyderabad, as has been kindly suggested by our English contemporaries. The ruler of Hyderabad is but a lad of delicate and precarious health, according to the showing of his own people, and the peace, order, and good Government of the state depends entirely on the life of one man, on whose demise, the chances are that an attempt will be made, if not already going on, to sow the seeds of revolt against the British Government. Why, then, should that Government be called upon to anticipate so likely a contingency by prematurely giving up provinces which have thriven and prospered under its liberal and honest rule. When the young Nizam comes of age and proves himself a ruler able to administer the Government rightly, so that there shall be no risk to the general peace, order, and prosperity the Government may then give up the material guarantee it holds, withdraw its troops, if the Nizam so wishes it. At present the proposition is premature on the face of it.

THE OVERLAND MAIL, 7th July 1876.

The Prince of Wales dined with His Excellency Sir Salar Jung yesterday, at his residence in Piccadilly.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

ATHENÆUM 7th July 1876.

We regret to hear that the injury received by Sir Salar Jung in Paris is more serious than was at first supposed, the London surgeons having discovered that he is suffering from fractured thigh bone. This is, of course likely to detain His Excellency in England much longer than he anticipated, as some time must elapse before he can resume the active duties of life. It is, however, hoped that by the aid of an invalid chair, and much care in moving, he will be able to dine with the Prince of Wales next week, and that he will have recovered sufficiently to accept the freedom of the City of London and the honorary distinction of D. C. L. which are to be conferred upon him.

TIMES OF INDIA, 7th July 1876.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BERARS.

It is a heavy charge, but it is unfortunately a true one, that there are public writers in India who do not know what justice or equitable dealing means, when our own interests as Englishmen clash with those of the people. The *Bombay Gazette* has for nearly twenty years been the leader of this misguided class. There seems to be no sense of justice whatever, towards the people in that journal. "In this God's world, where men and nations perish as if without law, and judgment for the unjust thing is strangely delayed—dost thou think that there is therefore no justice? It is what the fool only has said in his heart. It is what the wise in all times, were wise because they denied—and knew for ever not to be. One strong thing we find here below, the just thing, the true thing. My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Europe trundling at thy back in support of an unjust thing, I would advise thee to call halt, and say 'God's name: no!' Thy success. Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust thou hast not succeeded; no, not though bonfires blazed, and bells rung, and able editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an abolished and annihilated thing."

The simple fact as to the Berars is, that we took them from the Nizam by an act of pure violence, without a pretext for the spoliation that would not be scouted by any International Court in the world. We coveted them, and were determined to have them, and we took them; and it is a disloyal act, it seems, on the part of Salar Jung that he has been patiently striving for years to persuade us of the injustice of our course, and of the claims of the Nizam's Government upon us to restore the province to that Prince. Why, the man merits nothing but our hearty respect for doing so; while we write about him as though he were a traitor, and bound to support our oppressive conduct towards the Prince, whose servant and Minister he is. The *Bombay Gazette* never loses an opportunity of vilifying the man, to whom we can never pay the debt we owe him. As long as we have power to hold a pen, we shall write what we think about the national conduct in these matters. There is not a parchment-skinned official in the whole Government, that does not know the real character of our relations with the Nizam, and that the seizure of the Berars was an act of undisguised violence.—*Calcutta Statesman*.

REFERING to Sir Salar Jung's claim, in respect of the Berars and the agitation it is causing in England, the *Pioneer*, while admitting that our tenure of the assigned districts as not absolutely permanent, points out that the original agreement provided a specific guarantee for the support of the Hyderabad Contingent, and that it is a mere bunniah's view of the subject to suppose that other guarantees can be given in exchange at the will of one of the parties. "As well might it be contended that we should be entitled under the treaty to devote the money now spent on the contingent to some wholly different purpose, say the support of Christian missions. The existing bargain is that we shall hold Berar, and that we shall apply the revenues of that province to keeping up the contingent. Only by mutual consent can the character of that bargain be properly changed."

Government will have to decide whether it is convenient, or not, to accept such an exchange at the present time, and the writer thinks that the discussion of such a question, during the minority of a prince of undeveloped proclivities, would be imprudent and uncalled for. It is altogether uncertain what his disposition will be when he grows up. Should he develop sympathies which are not favorable to the ascendancy of English ideas, nothing would be more certain than that, at Sir Salar Jung's death, the Hyderabad State would relapse into anarchy and bad government. Should all this occur, imagine the disgrace that would attach to the memory of the English Government, which had, in reckless disregard of such a contingency made sacrifice of the safeguards it held for preventing anarchy in Hyderabad from becoming a source of danger to the rest of India."

THE OVERLAND MAIL 7th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung, on June 30 drove through Windsor Great Park to the Virginia Water and Ascot Heath, and visited the Royal kennels and other places of interest in the neighbourhood.

On July 3 His Excellency and his Indian suit visited Woolwich, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Hamilton, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Talbot, and other noblemen and gentlemen. The party were conveyed down the Thames in one of the London Steamboat Company's steamers, and, after a short excursion down the broader reaches of the river returned to the Royal Arsenal at half-past two o'clock.

Sir Salar Jung, who is still suffering from his accident in Paris, and unable to walk, was carried on shore in a litter and conveyed to the Royal gun factories, under the supervision of Capt. John Clarke, master of His Excellency's household. Amongst the East Indians was Galeb Jung, who, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, has undertaken the long journey from India to repay the visit of the Prince of Wales; and a conspicuous figure amongst the Englishmen was that of Sir Salar's friend, Col. Hastings Frazer, a famous tiger-slayer, who has been thirty years in India, and, at a time when ravages by wild beasts were growing frequent, cleared a whole district by shooting forty-two tigers within two months. General Probyn and Admiral Sir William Mends were also present in official capacities, and the Commissioners of Police had delegated Detective-Inspector Reimers to accompany the party. At the Royal Arsenal they were received by the heads of the departments, and were enabled to see the most interesting operations in the manufacture of great guns and war munitions. The coiling of an immense bar into spiral form as the groundwork of a great gun, the rolling out of other bars, a display of the 40. ton hammer, and inspection of the 8-ton gun, quietly reposing in a lathe, submitting to the rifling process, occupied an hour, and, after visiting various other objects usually found most attractive to strangers, the visitors returned to London. His Excellency also inspected the East and West India Docks, steaming through the south West India Dock on board the *Victoria*. Mr. Percival Bosanquet and Mr. C. H. Wigram, the former the chairman and the latter a director of the Dock Company, conducted the visitors, and pointed out many objects of interest. On July 4 Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Browning, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had an interview with His Excellency with reference to the acceptance of an invitation from the Corporation and the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester to visit that city for the purpose of being entertained by the citizens. Sir Salar Jung said he should have been very glad to have visited both Manchester and Liverpool, but the state of his health would not permit him to do so. He would be going down to Trentham on July 7 as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and he would then proceed to Dunrobin Castle, in Scotland, and when he returned to London he should have much pleasure in receiving an address from the citizens of Manchester. In the evening His Excellency, accompanied by the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Ryasad Ali Bahadoor, Syud Ali Khan Bahadoor, Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Capt. Clerk, and Mr. Oliphant, was present at the State ball at Buckingham Palace.

The following memorial, signed by the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, president, has just been presented to Sir Salar Jung, K. C. S. I., by the East India Association:—

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 8th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung has sent the following reply to an address from the East India Association:—

To Sir Lawrence Peel, President of the East India Association.—I have had the honor to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association of which you are president, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long existed between the British authorities and His Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you that, while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the Minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times. I hope that many, whether from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam or from other native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration is, I feel, due to the leading of Providence, and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expression and good wishes.—I have the honor to be Sir, yours sincerely.

SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar Jung and his suite arrived at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland last night. Mr. John Bright, M.P., Sir D. Probyn, Captain Clarke, Mr. Albert Grey, and Mr. Oliphant are among those who have been invited. On Thursday evening the Prince of Wales dined with Sir Salar Jung at his house in Piccadilly. The guests—some thirty in number—asked to meet His Royal Highness including the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Cham-

SIR,—We, the President and Council of the East India Association, beg to tender to your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in England, and we trust that the result of your visit here will be to give additional strength, if possible, to the friendly feeling which has so long and happily subsisted between the British authorities in India and His Highness the Nizam. We are not unaware how much of this has been owing to the personal endeavours of your Excellency; nor of the obstacles you have had to contend against, arising chiefly from ancient and not unnatural prejudices, which it required the statesmanlike discrimination and patient forbearance of your Excellency to overcome. Your Excellency, during a happily long tenure of office, succeeded in maintaining between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam, amidst and against many obstructions, the policy of friendship towards Great Britain, and a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations, which have ever been the cardinal points of your Excellency's administration. No more signal example of this could be found than in the course pursued by your Excellency during the great Indian mutiny, occurring as it did at a period immediately following one in which the relations between the two Governments had been exposed to some danger of unfriendly interruption. How loyally you acted at that critical period we can never forget nor should Great Britain ever be unmindful of the great services you then rendered—a service for which the more credit is due to your Excellency, because having to contend against an amount of opposition, both open and covert, that a Minister less sagacious and less determined at all hazards to pursue the path of loyalty and honour might well have shrunk from resisting, you succeeded in maintaining for the public good your high office, undiminished in its powers, utility, and dignity. Of the admirable manner in which your Excellency has for so many years administered the extensive territories committed to your charge, it is sufficient to say that your name will go down to posterity as one whose career will bear a favourable comparison with those of the most illustrious Ministers of native States, even in the most palmy days of Indian history. Holding the highest position in the councils of your own Sovereign, and wearing on your breast the insignia of an Order which marks the estimation in which you are held by our Sovereign, all that remains to us is to express to your Excellency, on the part of a body so well able as is the East India Association to appreciate the value of your labours, the conviction that never was there a more worthy recipient of all the honors which Your Excellency has received, and which we trust that a gracious Providence may enable you long to enjoy.

berlain, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Halifax, Lord Lawrence, and others. Previous to dinner a Durbar was held strictly according to the usual Eastern ceremonial, and Sir Salar Jung presented his Royal Highness with the customary nuzzur of 101 gold mohurs; this was touched by His Royal Highness and then returned. Sush native members of Sir Salar's suite as were entitled to be presented then came forward (their names being announced by Mr. Fitzgerald, A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India) and presented their respective tributary nuzzur.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, 8th July 1876.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir Salar Jung at Windsor Castle on Thursday week. His Excellency was presented to her Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, the Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Captrín Clerk, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbotham. Sir Salar Jung returned to town the next day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle, and returned on Saturday morning to London. Miss Corry, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

FRIEND OF INDIA, 8th July 1876.

THE RESTORATION OF BERAR.

It has been repeatedly remarked of late that the new interest in India subjects that has sprung to life in England within the last few months, while it is to be warmly welcomed on many accounts, brings one or two disadvantages in its train. Among these, strange to say, is included the somewhat keener interest taken in India by the mass of members of Parliament fled from the House when India was introduced, is superseded by a new complaint that Indian questions are likely in future to be discussed greatly influenced by the shallow superficiality which prides itself on a knowledge of India acquired in a few months from the most untrustworthy

sources. The evil is perhaps an imaginary one. The debates on the Titles' Bill did little to show us whether it was imaginary or real. But a subject of discussion is likely soon to occupy the attention of Parliament which will afford an excellent test of the fitness of that body to deal with questions of imperial moment connected with this country. We refer to the much talked of cession of the Berars to the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is perhaps somewhat anomalous that a question of this nature should fall to be discussed at all by an assembly which is not an assembly of the Empire to which the question belongs. The fact that everyone feels that Parliament is the only place where such a question can be settled is proof that India is still a dependency of the United Kingdom in as full a sense as ever, and that the Imperial title is a delusive name; whether it is destined to remain so for ever is another and a very doubtful question.

Be that as it may; it is generally understood that the distinguished Arab statesmen who for nearly a quarter of a century has ruled at Hyderabad and won himself one of the foremost reputations in India, is about to appeal to the judgment of the English Parliament on a question of right between the Nizam and the Indian Government. He is about to ask back the Berars from us in the name of his master, and his claim is already exciting profound interest both here and in England. The importance of the question that will thus demand solution from Parliament cannot well be exaggerated, and it would be difficult to raise one better fitted to test the qualifications of that body for dealing with vital India problems. To partisans on either side—and we do not pretend not to have taken our side—the question may not seem a difficult one, but when we attempt to divest ourselves of all fixed opinions and to approach it *de novo*,—when we read contemporary writings on both sides, and try from them what sort of judgment an uninformed student may be expected to form, we find it exceedingly difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. We may indeed comfort ourselves with the hope that papers will be laid before Parliament which will put the matter in a clear and full light, and we wish we could also hope that members of Parliament will not in the meantime form their opinions or bewilder their brains trying to form them, from the half-informed, often reckless, and sometimes dishonest writings that are now appearing on the subject. For our own part we are convinced of the substantial justice and reasonableness of the claim that Sir Salar Jung has gone to England to urge, but for the very reason that we wish to carry our readers with us to the same conviction, we desire to treat the subject with as much calmness and as little dogmatism as possible. The discussion is but commencing, and there is ample time before us to treat it from every point of view.

At present we shall give some attention to two of the writers that are most staunchly opposed to the cession of the Berars,—the one, a writer at home who speaks with some authority in India questions, the other a writer in the notable Anglo-Indian newspaper which is published at Allahabad. The home writer thus states—conscientiously no doubt—the claim of Sir Salar Jung. “The claim of Sir Salar Jung is, in a word, that Berar was assigned to the Marquis of Dalhousie in 1853 in payment of the large and increasing sums due for the military contingent, that in 1860 Lord Canning agreed to pay the Nizam the surplus revenue if no accounts were asked, and that ever since that surplus has been annually paid. *The answer is that the assignment of Berar was a ‘permanent’ assignment*; that in 1860 Canning arranged to acquire the full sovereignty, but was prevented only by the sentimental objection of the Nizam of that time to see the province doubled up with Nagpore, which had belonged to the ancient Mahratta foe,” and so on. Before making any remarks of our own on this style of argument, it may be well to hear the *Pioneer*, which is equally emphatic against the cession. After remarking that the problem has been absurdly misstated at home, our contemporary admits that “there is one consideration connected with our tenure of Berar which must be recognized as having a certain force in the direction of Sir Salar’s wishes.” And what does the reader think that consideration is? Why, that “*Berar has not been ceded to us in perpetuity*, that at some time or other it is conceivable that they (Indian statesmen) might be disposed to talk of restoration.” Now here is a remarkable difference of opinion between two of the strongest opponents of restoration. The one declares that the answer to Sir Salar’s claim is that the cession was “permanent,” the other admits that the one consideration in favor of Sir Salar’s claim is that the cession was not permanent. A division like this in the enemy’s camp is a hopeful omen for Sir Salar’s cause. If asked to decide between the two conflicting friends we should say that the home journalist is the most honest, and the *Pioneer* the more logical and dangerous. The Marquis of Dalhousie meant the cession to be permanent, and the supporters of Dalhousie’s annexation policy have ever looked upon it as permanent, and one cannot read the treaties that were entered into with the Nizam without perceiving that the Indian Government of the day had quietly made up its mind that, possession once obtained, restoration would be out of the question. The imperial Dalhousie looked upon the absorption of all the states into the British dominion as only a matter of time, and every step in that direction was in his eyes in a step never to be followed by retrogression. But it takes two parties to make a bargain, and it will hardly be contended by the most one-sided disputant that the Nizam looked upon the cession as permanent, or as anything but a

temporary necessity forced upon him by the will of the stronger; nor will it be contended that the cession was formally made permanent. The *Pioneer* some time ago advised the Nizam’s partizans to study Aitchison’s treaties. It has taken its own prescription, and the result is that it volunteers the admission, that the cession was not made in perpetuity.

The other writer from whom we have quoted goes on to state that in 1860 Lord Canning arranged to acquire the full sovereignty, and was prevented by a sentimental objection on the part of the Nizam. Instead of “acquiring the full sovereignty,” he admits that Lord Canning agreed to pay over to the Nizam the surplus revenue after defraying the cost of the contingent, and that this surplus has been paid annually ever since. Here we are stranded in a glorious muddle. The Nizam has assigned to us part of his territory in perpetuity; from its revenues we are to pay the cost of an army to keep the peace in that part of India, and the surplus, after paying the necessary expenses of Government, belongs to the Nizam. It must, we think, be evident that the payment of the surplus was an admission that the assignment was not permanent; it was certainly an admission that the territory belonged by right to the Nizam; that all that we could claim from it was a certain sum of money to meet certain expenses, whatever it yielded beyond that belonging to its rightful sovereign. It seems ridiculous to talk of such an arrangement as permanent. The Nizam was forced against his will to mortgage part of his territory; being insolvent and powerless he had no help for it but submit; he is now solvent and able to redeem the territory, and offers to do it on terms which are as safe as any guarantee can make them, and he is told that the assignment was permanent! The answer is decisive on the principle that “he shall take who has the power, and he shall keep who can,” and on no other.

We have said that the cession was made by the Nizam perforce. Lord Dalhousie represented to him that by existing treaties he was bound to defray the cost of the contingent, and though he afterwards admitted in his minute of 1853 that that was a mistake, and that he could no longer, “as an honest man,” say that the Nizam was so bound, he never thought that any reparation for the mistake was necessary. To compel the Nizam’s consent to the assignment he had to threaten him with dethronement, and did so in the plainest terms. He told him that the British Government could crush him at its will, and that resistance would bring the independence of his sovereignty into “imminent danger.” In short the alternative put before the Nizam was temporary cession of the Berars or the annexation of all his dominions. A threat of that nature from the Marquis of Dalhousie was not meaningless, and the Nizam wisely yielded. The *Pioneer* meets with its usual dexterity the statement that the concession was wrung

from the Nizam by force, and passes it with a hop, skip, and jump:—"We certainly do not acknowledge that to be a true version of history, but we are spared all necessity of reviewing Lord Dalhousie's negotiations" by the fact that Lord Canning a few years later partly felt the injustice that have been done to the Nizam and made some concessions. These concessions were received willingly by the Nizam, and therefore to talk of coercion is utter nonsense.

Here we must pause for the present. It is admitted that the original concession was forced from the Nizam by threats of dethronement, and that the cession of Berar was not in perpetuity. Other arguments in favor of continuing to hold what is admittedly not our own, will remain for future consideration.

FRIEND OF INDIA 8th July 1876.

It sometimes happens that a party to a discussion advances all imaginable arguments except the one which really influence him in forming and holding to his decision. In a case of this kind it is not surprising if the opposing party should find his logic unavailing, for a man with a concealed premiss is not easily driven from his conclusion, and when apparently vanquished can argue still, or at least keep to his opinion. The *Pioneer* with admirable audacity has determined to be frank in the discussion about our duty to the Natives of India, and boldly advances the argument usually kept in the back-ground which justifies us—in the opinion of many—in keeping the Natives out of the higher posts in the public service, and which, if admitted, will justify us in treating them in all matters exactly as we see fit without regard to any claims of abstract justice. It is well that this argument should be put plainly. If it is valid it will greatly simplify discussion; if not, its invalidity will inevitably become apparent when it is thus brought clearly forth to the light. It is not a new one by any means, only we do not usually profess to base our actions in India upon it. Perhaps we do so oftener than we think, and accordingly we shall state it again. It is that *the natives of India as a conquered people have no rights*. The *jus belli* is in our hands, and our will is our law. It is idle to talk of any claims that the natives have on us; they have no rights; let us talk no more about doing them justice! Justice to them means only what is expedient for us, and of that we ourselves are the judges. The Queen's Proclamation was a great act of expediency. All concessions yielded to the people were yielded because it was expedient. We must throw aside for ever all cant about great acts of justice, and such things. We shall simply do what is most

convenient for us, and our native friends, whom we have falsely called fellow-subjects, had better learn as soon as possible the wisdom of the maxim that "whatever is, is right."

The same argument appears elsewhere in a less unequivocal form. A contemporary admits that the abstract justice of Sir Salar Jung's claim to receive back the Berars for his master is undeniable, but abstract justice, he says, would equally require us to abandon India. The conqueror's rights which we assert over British India, we can also assert over the Nizam, calling it in this case the will of the stronger. The restoration of Berar, like the employment of Natives in high offices, is not a question of justice at all, but one of simple expediency. Whatever it may be elsewhere, here in India at all events, might is right. Fortunately we are able to believe that the converse is true, that right is, and will in due time assert itself to be, might, and the time will come when the just thing will be declared to be the only expedient thing. Meantime it is becoming daily clearer that the concessions referred to are expedient as well as abstractly just—if that means anything.

TIMES OF INDIA, 10th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung and the Mayor of Dover.—A good story has just been told me by a friend who was at Dover yesterday. Sir Salar Jung was, of course, delighted with his reception, as well he might be, seeing that it was almost Royal. After the speechifying was over, "the Prince," as Dr. Russell calls him in to-day's *Times*, condescended to enter into familiar conversation with the Mayor. Among other politenesses, he expressed a hope that the wife and family of that dignity were in the enjoyment of good health. "Quite so, I am thankful to say, your highness," responded the Mayor. "And may I be allowed to express a hope, on behalf of myself and the corporation, that the Princess Salar and your august family are equally well?"—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE LONDON TIMES, 11th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung.—It has been arranged that the ceremony of conferring the honorary freedom of the City upon His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C., S.I., shall be held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, the 25th instant. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will afterwards entertain him either at a *déjeuner* or a banquet at the Mansion House.

OVERLAND MAIL, 12th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

At Dunrobin Castle on July 15 Sir Salar Jung received addresses presented by deputations from the Town Councils of Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick.—

Inverness was represented by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; Dingwall by the Provost, two Bailies, and Town Clerk; and Tain and Wick, each by the provost and two bailies. The reception was held in the drawing-room, each deputation being introduced in succession by the Duke of Sutherland; and in reading and presenting the addresses they generally referred with satisfaction to the visit to this country of Sir Salar Jung, to whom a hearty welcome was given, as the guest of an honored and patriotic nobleman. They then referred to the friendly relations which have been maintained between this country and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and specially to the services which Sir Salar Jung had rendered this country during the Indian Mutiny, and the reception which he gave to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit to India, concluding by hoping that His Excellency would return to India with restored health, and continue to maintain the same friendly feelings towards this country which he had always maintained, and to devote himself to promoting the prosperity of the people entrusted to his care. Sir Salar gave a somewhat lengthened reply to the deputation from Inverness, whose address was first presented, and briefly acknowledged the others, expressing his pleasure at his visit to this country and the North, his warm appreciation of the hospitality of the Duke of Sutherland, and his surprise at the agricultural and other improvements he had witnessed. With regard to the compliment paid him as to his conduct at the time of the mutiny, he said he only did his duty towards a faithful ally. The deputations were then entertained at luncheon, where the Duke, on proposing the health of his guest, referred to the talents and character of Sir Salar, his loyalty to this country, and his public spirit in furthering Indian improvements. The toast was drunk with loud applause, and replied to by Sir Salar Jung, who proposed the Duke's health and that of Lord Tarbat and his affianced bride. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was replied to by the Duke, who expressed his pride and pleasure at the proceedings of the day, and his great satisfaction and that of the Duchess at the approaching marriage of their second son.

On July 17th His Excellency, accompanied by the Lord Provost and members of the suite, visited the principal places of interest in Edinburgh, where His Excellency has made a brief sojourn on his way south from Dunrobin Castle. The party drove slowly through the town in open carriages,

and attracted a good deal of attention. Sir Salar and suite left Edinburgh for London by the 7-30 train from the Waverley station.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE 12th July 1876.

Our London correspondent mentioned last week that Lord Salisbury had not called upon Sir Salar Jung, and that the Hyderabad confederacy was very anxious to induce him to do so. We are sorry to hear that, worked upon by stories of Sir Salar's serious illness, the Secretary of State was prevailed upon, before the last mail left London, to call upon the Nizam's Minister. We regret that this act of kindness was committed, because it is sure to be misinterpreted at Hyderabad. If Sir Salar Jung was well enough to dine with the Prince of Wales, he was well enough to leave a card at Lord Salisbury's and, while it is right and proper that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, and other great personages who have little or nothing to do with politics, should treat Sir Salar Jung with good natured courtesy, the Secretary of State for India should stand on his dignity in all intercourse with the Minister of a native prince who is one of the feudatories of the Indian Government. It has been noticed that Sir Salar Jung has had the presumption to imitate Royalty by having a book in his hall for visitors' names. No English nobleman would do a thing of this kind, and Sir Salar is not of a higher rank than any member of the English House of Peers. But, whatever social errors may have been made in the reception of Sir Salar, we are glad to know that not the slightest countenance will be given to his overtures for the restoration of Berar to the Nizam. The India office emphatically refuses to discuss the question of giving back Berar at all.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION, 12th July 1876.

THE RESTORATION OF BERAR.

It is generally understood that the distinguished Arab statesman who for nearly a quarter of a century has ruled at Hyderabad and won himself one of the foremost reputations in India, is about to appeal to the Judgment of the English Parliament on a question of right between the Nizam and the Indian Government. He is about to ask back the Berars from us in the name of his master, and his claim is already exciting profound interest both here and in England. The importance of the question that will thus demand solution from Parliament cannot well be exaggerated,

and it would be difficult to raise one better fitted to test the qualifications of that body for dealing with vital Indian problems. To partisans on either side—and we do not pretend not to have taken our side—the question may not seem a difficult one, but when we attempt to divest ourselves of all fixed opinions add to approach *de novo*,—when we read contemporary writings on both sides, and try from them what sort of judgment an uninformed student may be expected to form, we find it exceedingly difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. We may indeed comfort ourselves with the hope that papers will be laid before Parliament which will put the matter in a clear and full light, and we wish we could also hope that members of Parliament will not in the meantime form their opinions or bewilder their brains trying to form them, from the half-informed, often reckless, and sometimes dishonest writings that are now appearing on the subject. For our own part we are convinced of the substantial justice and reasonableness of the claim that Salar Jung has gone to England to urge, but for the very reason that we wish to carry our readers with us to the same conviction, we desire to treat the subject with as much calmness and as little dogmatism as possible. The discussion is but commencing, and there is ample time before us to treat it from every point of view.—*Friend of India*, July 10.

ENGLISHMAN, 13th July 1876.

The *Bangalore Examiner* hears from Hyderabad that “Sir Salar Jung is expected to return to India very shortly, having seen all the lions, but completely failed to induce Lord Salisbury to re-open the question of giving back the Berars. It is also mysteriously hinted that Sir Salar Jung will return as poor in purse as disappointed in spirit, the amount of money spent by himself and suite during his European tour being something fabulous. What is of some consequence, is the fact that he has, according to all accounts, disappointed his own countrymen and friends to an extent that he will, probably, hear a good deal about, when he again sets foot in Hyderabad. During his absence from India, one great advantage has been gained, inasmuch as the Capital of the Deccan has got on just as well without Sir Salar as with him, and, perhaps, a great deal better. There have been no rows and no disturbances to fright the world from its propriety. The sun has risen much as usual, and of its setting the same may be said. The inhabitants of the city have gone on the even tenor of their ways unharmed, or unvexed by treasours or alarms; and, in one word, the talk about Sir Salar Jung being our only safeguard against a rebellion in the Hyderabad

abad State is pure rubbish. For that matter, he might extend the period of his sojourn in Europe to as many months and years as the cash will last out, with not the slightest inconvenience to any one whatever.”

TIMES OF INDIA 13th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, as was feared, was unable to be present at the Oxford Commemoration to receive the honorary title of D. C. L., which was, however, conferred on him in his absence. I saw him driving along the Thames embankment on Wednesday, with a *cicerone* pointing out to him all the objects of interest, and I am glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering.

MADRAS MAIL 13th July 1876.

THE BERARS QUESTION.

The Indian Daily News says that it may or may not be right for the British Government to give up the Berars—and we are far from asserting dogmatically that it ought not to do so—but before it can properly do so, it is bound to consider all the unwritten pledges which have grown up around its power in India: and we have no hesitation whatever in affirming that the dispassionate consideration of all these delicate questions is likely to be prejudiced by any excesses of sentimental enthusiasm that may be got up in London to celebrate the visit of Sir Salar Jung. The matter is important, not only by reason of all that it may involve for the people of the Berars, but also by reason of what it may involve hereafter for the millions who live in other native states. The Hyderabad Contingent, as we pointed out a couple of months ago, was raised because no reliance could be placed on the old Hyderabad army: and the assigned Districts are the source from which the salary of the contingent is obtained. Those districts were taken in charge because in the confusion which obtained in Hyderabad, it was not an easy matter to obtain any other sort of guarantee for the payment of the contingent. The independent chiefs of the various native states are virtually kept on their thrones by the British bayonet, that is to say, their subjects are prevented from dethroning them, if so minded; and it may occur to those who weigh the whole matter with the care which it seems to invite, alike by its importance, and by the probable consequences of any blunder in settling it, that the British Government is bound to satisfy itself, by far more searching investigation than any which it can now be

said to make, as to the satisfactory character of the rule maintained in native states. Even as regards Hyderabad, it is well enough understood that no Englishman dare walk unarmed in the native city; while as regards other states, reports of a very grave character have recently appeared in the press which must have given rise to serious doubts as to the reality of the good government in which we persist in believing. And since the British Government will not permit the subjects of native states to resort to rebellion, which is the natural remedy for bad government, it is bound to satisfy itself that justice is done to these peoples in whose lives it is arbitrarily, if wisely, interferes.

PIONEER 15th July 1876.

One of the overland papers lately contributed a few words to the further confusion of public ideas on the subject of Mr. Saunders' appointment to Mysore. It was stated that the Government of India had taken special measures to put the dignity of the Resident at Mysore on a level with that of the Resident at Hyderabad. The truth is, that officially the two appointments have always ranked on a level. At the time the irritation of feeling about Mr. Saunders first sprang up, we gave some explanations on the subject which had the demerit of being flat and commonplace as compared with the pleasant little scandals which the fancy of some *flâneurs* had grouped round the central event. In this way they may have been forgotten, but we are forced to revive them, as facts will not fluctuate to suit prevailing impressions. The mountain which was made out of the mole-hill question, whether the young Nizam should or should not go to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, was supposed to have crushed Mr. Saunders, but we believe the circumstances of his appointment to Mysore had not really anything to do with that over-talked-of difficulty. He went on furlough from Hyderabad, and Sir Richard Mead was appointed, but Lord Northbrook was not willing to have Sir Richard Meade tossed backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock from one Native State to another, and intimated from the first that Sir Richard would on Mr. Saunders' departure be sent into Hyderabad as the substantive Resident and not as a *locum tenens*. Of course the impression which the late Government may have formed as to the relative efficiency of the two officers can only be a matter of conjecture, but an objection to needlessly frequent changes in so important a diplomatic office as that of the Resident at Hyderabad is intelligible, to say the least. Mr. Saunders, as every one knows, resented the arrangement, and adopted the unusual course of making a special representation

to the Secretary of State. The reply, we hear, was calculated to make him feel sorry he spoke. He was duly appointed, however, to Mysore, and in order that he might not personally be a loser by the transfer of his services, was permitted to retain a certain allowance not generally paid to the Resident at Mysore, but of which, as Resident at Hyderabad, he had been in the enjoyment for some years. That arrangement, which was, as we understand the matter, contemplated from the beginning, has no doubt given rise to the present story about a redistribution of dignities and emoluments. The concession to Mr. Saunders is quite personal in its application, and would not be continued with another officer.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 17th July 1876

(The Berar Question.)

The agitation of the Berar question has led some of our contemporaries to review the history of the relations between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British Government. This is our pretext for casting a look backwards. In giving the historical facts we will follow Malcolm's History of India and reports of successive Residents at Hyderabad as summarized by Mr. Aitchison. The State of Hyderabad was founded by Kumrood-deen Assuf Jah, a distinguished soldier of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who in 1713 was appointed Nizam-ool-Moolk and Subadar of the Deccan, but eventually threw off the control of the Delhi Court. Assuf Jah died in 1748, and was succeeded by his second son Naseer Jung, the eldest son Ghazee-ood-deen Khan holding high office at the Court of Delhi. The claims of Naseer Jung were disputed by Mozuffer Jung, his nephew, with the support of Dupleix, the Governor of the French settlements, who saw in the establishment through the influence of Mozuffer Jung as Subadar of the Deccan, and of Chunda Sahib a claimant for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, a sure means of securing the ascendancy of the French in India. The English as a matter of course supported the rival, and were foiled in their attempts. Mozuffer Jung was succeeded by his son Salabat Jung. Although the latter was in favor of the French, still the success of the English induced him to conclude a treaty with them, the first of the series.

On the outbreak of the war between France and England in 1756, the French were driven out of the Northern Circars by an English force. Seeing the triumph of the English Salabat Jung concluded a treaty granting Masulipatam and other districts to the English in enam, and binding himself to exclude the French from his dominions. The acquisitions of the British in the Northern Circars were confirmed by a Firman of the Emper-

or of Delhi in 1765, at the same time that the Dewani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was obtained. His successor Nizam Ali attacked the Carnatic, but the English concluded a treaty of peace with him by which for the Circars of Ellore, Siccacole, Rajamundry, Maostafurnugger and Moortizanugger or Guntoor, the British Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required, and to pay nine lakhs a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam on his part engaged to assist the British with his troops. Then came the war with Hyder Ali. The Nizam at first showed a disposition to support him, but eventually he sided with the English. A third treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Nawab of the Carnatic on the one part and the Nizam on the other, by which the Nizam revoked all Sunnuds granted to Hyder Ali by the Soubadars of the Deccan, agreed to cede to the English the Dewani of the Carnatic above the ghats which had been seized by Hyder Ali, on condition of their paying him seven lakhs of rupees a year; not to interfere with the possessions of the Nawab of the Carnatic; and to accept a reduced payment for the Northern Circars. The engagement between the English and the Nizam mutually to assist each other with troops was altered into an agreement to furnish the Nizam on requisition with two battalions of sepoys with guns, on condition of the Nizam defraying their expenses, it being understood that the force was not to be employed against any person in alliance with the English. On the breaking out of the first war with Tippoo Sultan, Lord Cornwallis made every effort to secure the co-operation of the Nizam, by promising him full participation in the advantages which might result from the war. A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with him on 4th July 1790. By this treaty, to which the Peishwa was made a party, it was stipulated that the Nizam and the Peishwa should invade Tippoo's territories, and should furnish a contingent of 10,000 horse to be paid for by the British Government, that an equal division should be made of the territories conquered, that certain polygars and zemindars who had formerly been dependant on the Nizam and Peishwa should be placed on their former footing, and that if, after the conclusion of peace, Tippoo should attack any of the contracting parties, the others should join and punish him. On the termination of the war, territories yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,000 Pagodas were made over to the Nizam as his share of the conquests.

At about the end of the last century the Nizam was involved in a war with the Maharattas, but the English did not assist him. The war which broke out in 1795 terminated in the convention of Kurda, by which the Nizam was compelled to cede to the Maharattas territories yielding a revenue of thirty-five lakhs of rupees, to pay three crores of rupees' and to give

his Minister Azim-ool-Omrah as a hostage for the fulfilment of these terms. Three-fourths of the territory ceded by the Nizam was afterward recovered during the dissensions which followed the death of Madho Rao Peishwa. The resentment created in the mind of the Nizam by the refusal of the British Government to aid him in his extremities, or to permit the subsidiary force to accompany him in the war, led him to entertain in his service a body of troops commanded by French officers, and to dismiss the British subsidiary force. But matters were made up by Minister Azim-ool-Omrah, who was favorable to British influence, as the threatening attitude of Tippoo made a closer connection with Hyderabad desirable for the English Government. Our Government entered into a treaty on 1st September 1798, by which the subsidiary force was made permanent and raised to six battalions costing rupees 24,17,100 a year; the Nizam's French corps was to be disbanded; the British Government was to arbitrate between the Nizam and the Peishwa, or, in the event of the Peishwa not consenting to that arrangement, to protect the Nizam from any unjust and unreasonable demands of the Maharattas. On the outbreak of the second war with Tippoo in 1799, the subsidiary force and the Nizam's army co-operated with the British troops, and after the fall of Seringapatam the Nizam received by the partition treaty of Mysore districts yielding 6,07,332 pagodas. To this were subsequently added two-thirds of the territories which were offered to, but rejected by, the Peishwa. The jealousy with which the Maharattas viewed the operations against Tippoo, and the threatening attitude which they assumed, led the British Government to strengthen their connection with the Nizam, and a new treaty was concluded with him on 12th October 1800, by which two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry were added to the subsidiary force, and for the payment of the force the Nizam ceded all the territories he had acquired by the Mysore treaties of 1792 and 1799, yielding about 17,58,000 pagodas, subject to some exchanges to secure a well-defined boundary. At the close of the Maharatta war the Nizam received by the partition treaty of Hyderabad, dated 28th April 1804, the cession of the Deccan territories conquered from Sindia and Maharatta wars in 1817, and after the overthrow of the Peishwa these services were recognized by the treaty of 12th December 1822, whereby the Nizam received a considerable accession of territory, was released from all arrears of tribute which he owed to the Peishwa, and from all future demands of it, and some exchanges of territory were effected to secure a well-defined frontier. At the close of the reign of Sekunder Jah the maladministration of Chundoo Loll involved Hyderabad affairs in great confusion, which were extricated with the advice and help of British officers.

We now turn to the history of the Hyderabad contingent. The contingent force owes its origin to the 12th Article of the treaty of 1800, by which the Nizam agreed in time of war to furnish 60,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British army. Although the treaty gave the right only to an occasional use of the Nizam's troops, the practice was to require a certain portion to be maintained ready for service at all times whether in peace or war. Part of the Nizam's army was commanded by European officers. It had been in various ways reformed at the request of successive Residents, and particularly by Mr. Henry Russell in 1814 and 1816, and it was made subject to the Articles of War. Still the contingent was essentially a part of the Nizam's army. No efforts were made to pay off the debt on account of the contingent either by Suraj-ool-Moolk or by his successors in office, Amjad-ool-Moolk and Shams-ool-Omrah, who were appointed in 1848 and 1849 with the approval of the British Government. In 1848 a demand was made for the payment of the debt by 31st December 1850. No steps were taken for payment and in 1851 a territorial cession was demanded to liquidate the debt, which now amounted to upwards of rupees 78,00,000. A payment of rupees 40,00,000 was at once made, and the appropriation of the revenues of certain districts was promised to meet the remainder. The demand of territorial cession was therefore withdrawn. But no real improvement followed. The Resident was again obliged to make advances for the payment of the contingent, and in 1853 the debt had again risen to upwards of rupees 45,00,000. Some new arrangement was absolutely necessary. Therefore in 1853 a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery; and, to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam ceded in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees, it being agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war, and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use. The provisions of the Treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the Commercial treaty of 1802. To remove those difficulties and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in 1857, a new treaty was concluded

in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Shorapore which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the Rajah was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dhara-seo and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. On the other hand the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavery, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties; and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar, together with other districts making up a gross revenue of rupees 32,00,000, should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts or expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made. It was the object of the British Government to obtain the sovereignty of the Assigned Districts, so as to administer them through any agency it pleased; but to this the Nizam could not be prevailed on to consent.

Such is the history of British relations with Haderabad and of the Berar question. It will be seen that in every important crisis in the history of British career in Southern India the Nizam rendered material assistance to our Government. It is too well known what signal services he rendered to it during the Sepoy Revolt. The Hyderabad contingent has no basis on treaty right. It was created by sufferance and our Government took advantage of it. The Nizam does not deny his liability to maintain it, but his affairs are now in good order, and his Government claims the restoration of the Berars on condition that the contingent force shall be maintained intact. Nothing could be more reasonable than this, and yet our Government resists his claim. Hyderabad was certainly indebted to our Government, but our Government has been still more indebted to it, and justice and gratitude alike demand that the Berars should be restored to the Nizam.

LONDON MAIL, 15th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung.—The East India Association having just presented a memorial to Sir Salar Jung, congratulating him on his visit to this country, Sir Salar has sent the following reply:—"To Sir Laurence Peel, President of the East India Association.—Sir,—I have had the honor to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association, of which you are President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling

which has so long existed between the British authorities and His Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you that while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and the friendships I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the Minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments, but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny, or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at other times. I hope that many, whether from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam or from other native States, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration is, I feel, due to the leading of Providence, and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East Indian Association and yourself for your kind expressions and good wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

(signed) Salar Jung.

TIMES OF INDIA 21st July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN ENGLAND.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, June 29, Mr. Deputy McDougall moved, pursuant to notice, that the honorary freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to this country in his official capacity in the Indian Empire. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

PIONEER, 22nd July of all

WHAT THEY SAY IN LONDON.

this
the
LONDON, 30th June

The advent of Sir Salar Jung has not increased the happiness of the Indian House officials. Both in the Council and amongst the secretaries, there is great difference of opinion as to how he and his claims respecting the Berars should be treated. The Marquis of Salisbury is willing to give him a fair hearing, and seems pretty well convinced that his case is a just one. But nearly all the subordinates who have been in India are of a contrary opinion, and great pressure is brought to bear upon His Lordship not to go against the Earl of Northbrook's decision on the matter. Poor Sir Salar is quite dumbfounded. He thought that in coming to England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, he was certain to get, at any rate, an impartial investigation of his claims. But, to his dismay, he finds that His Grace is perhaps the peer more disliked than any other by the party now in office on account of his having spoken and voted against the India Titles Bill. In the meantime signs are not wanting that so soon as Parliament rises, and the dead season sets in, the English press will take up the cudgels for Sir Salar and his claims. I hear that more than one of the monthly magazines have articles preparing on the same subject.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA, 22nd July 1876.

THE BERARS AND THE PIONEER.

After waiting several years for that statement of "the Government case for the retention of the Berars," an indefinite promise of which was made in the *Bombay Gazette* some months ago, we are at last favored in the columns of the *Pioneer* with the official view of the matter, which, whether expressly adopted by Lord Northbrook himself or not, was acted upon by him and his predecessors. The statement fills nearly eight columns of the paper, and as the writer himself tells us that he regards it as "a tolerably complete survey of the questions," we are entitled to conclude that the case is rested here. It will not escape the attentive reader that, instead of giving any reply to the inquiry—"Why do you not restore the Berars to their owner?" which is the only question in which we are really interested, the defence is simply a long glorification of our moderation and generosity towards the Nizam from our earliest relations with him, and of the very doubtful character of his conduct towards ourselves in those early days,

which pounce thereto. "We have shewn," says the writer that "the Nizam have been treated by the British Government with forbearance when they have been faithless and overcome; with generosity when they have as their allies—even when their actual services in the field have not been of much value—theoretically contributed to our victories. That the Nizams have gained more by our support in fact than we by theirs, is a conclusion which any attentive reader may easily pick out of the facts we have related."

Now suppose we admit every word of this, and accept the writer's statement of our generosity towards the Nizam, and sometimes of our forbearance, throughout the long period of nearly 80 years 1740-1820, in which partly by intrigues with, or call it judicious management, if you please, of the native princes; and partly by the valor of our armies we acquired the Indian Empire—let us admit every word of it, we say, to be true, and that the man's portrait of the lion is so true to nature, that though the lion were himself the artist the picture would be precisely the same. Let it be admitted, we say, that if the Nizam's historian had been employed upon the story instead of our own, that there would have been no substantial difference between the two pictures, and that the Nizam would not have had one word to say in explanation, or defence, of the jealousy and the terror, with which in common with the other native princes of the country, he regarded the progress of the white-faced adventurers to universal empire. Let it be conceded that he was all faithlessness and treachery throughout, and guided by nothing whatever but his own selfish interests, and let it be conceded that we were all uprightness, integrity, and generosity throughout; that our conquests were all forced upon us, that we were all unselfishness in the administration of the provinces we had acquired; that in fact the 30 years' chapter of our history from 1756 to 1784 was such as to raise no blush in us at the memory, and that it was the inherent depravity of the people for instance that converted Bengal into jungle, and that for the native Princes of India to attribute rapacity to us, or bad faith, or the prosecution of cruel and unprincipled wars for the consolidation and extension of our power would be false. In a word, let it be admitted that we were not foreign invaders of India, animated by a thirst of Empire and gold, but a body of unselfish benefactors who had interfered in the quarrels and wars we found waging in the country, from unselfish consideration for the Nizam and the Nawabs, and the Marhatta; that if we expelled the French and subverted native rule and set up our own over three-fourths of the Empire, we did it all unselfishly, and can challenge the verdict of the world upon it, and that while the Nizam was behaving very badly to us, there is no dark page of violence, bad faith, or rapacity to be recorded against our-

selves during the period. The Nizam's jealousy and terror of us, as of all other desire to see our rule subverted, were all unnatural, and merely this outcome of his depravity. Let us, we say, admit it all; what reply the earth is it to an impeachment of the honesty of certain things we are doing in these present days to the Nizam? Does the *Pioneer* really mean to defend the retention of the Berars on the ground that the Nizams were so ungrateful to us, and such doubtful allies three, four, and five generations ago, when we were struggling for empire, that the Nizams of to-day have no right to complain of any liberties we may take with their possessions? Bad as the Nizam's conduct may at times have been during the period in which as invaders of the country we were driving out the French and subverting native rule in favor of our own—does the *Pioneer* really believe that it was one whit worse than the general tenor of our own conduct at the time? To be true to history, it would be necessary to go along way further, and to affirm that the rapacity, bad faith, and violent character of our own conduct during a great part of the period, were a scandal to the civilized world. One would really imagine from the self-complacency with which Englishmen dilate upon the bad faith of the native courts towards us during the process of their extinction, that we were a race of angels sent down from the skies on a mission of mercy to them, and that it was nothing but their own shocking depravity that led them to attribute to ourselves any share in the passions of human nature. If we say that we are tired of these stock references of our Foreign Office to the doubtful friendship of the Native Princes, and to the uninterested generosity of our Clives and Hastings towards them, there is no affectation in our saying so. It has been the stock device as long as we can remember, to excuse or palliate our wrong doing by insisting upon the undue generosity with which we treated the grandfathers and grandmothers of our present victims.

But we have not done with this device yet. It was impossible for the *Pioneer* altogether to conceal the fact, that the period of our modern relations with the Nizam dates from less than three generations back. The period was opened by the Nizam's alliance with us in 1800 and in the wars with the Peshwa and the Pindarees in 1817-1818, in the success of which operations "the Nizam's army proved of much service." The *Pioneer* notices the fact, but that is all, while the truth is that our modern relations with the Nizam date from that period. Now there is not a pretence that he did not show himself a faithful and most efficient ally throughout the period. He contributed largely to our success, and as a matter of fact we recognised these services in the treaty of 1822, which forms the starting point of our modern relations with him. No pretence is made that he has

which wavered in alliance since. For the long period of more than two generations of years—nearly 80 years—he has been our faithful ally, under rateng temptation to desert us, under the provocation of our oppressive and unjust conduct towards him, and the occurrence of the mutiny. It is idle no doubt to magnify what we really owe to Sir Salar Jung for the fidelity of the Nizam's court to our cause during the mutiny; but is it not on the other hand, infinitely little not to recognise its full extent. As a fact it is very difficult to over-estimate the services rendered us by the Nizam in 1857-58. So inflamed and exasperated was the whole Deccan and Southern Mahratta country at the time, and so shaken the Bombay Army, that had the Nizam gone against us, it is morally certain that the whole of India south of the Vindhya down to Cape Comorin, would have become one vast sea of rebellion. It was the fidelity of the Nizam that preserved Southern India to us. We could give the proof of this if necessary at length; but that it would be tedious. Is it not most astonishing then in these circumstances, with these Princes our constant ally for three generations of years, and under great temptation and provocation, that we should have to listen to an apology for our present wrong doing, that makes no answer to the enquiry—Why do you withhold the Berars from a Prince who has such claims upon us, but treats us to eight columns of matter, mainly devoted to the proof that we were very magnanimous to the Nizams of old, and that they were anything but the same to us. Should we listen patiently to an apology of this order, preferred anywhere else in the world? And yet it is the stock apology, and has been for years for any profitable wrong-doing that we are set upon. Would it not be the easiest possible thing to draw such a picture of our own conduct at this early period, as would go far to justify any amount of bad conduct on the part of these princes towards ourselves?

THE BERARS.

(FROM THE STATESMAN.)

Many of our readers have probably read with surprise the account given by the *Pioneer* of our relations with the Nizam, after the very strong things said about those relations ourselves. We are now therefore going to show conclusively on which side the truth lies, and what the *Pioneer's* history is really worth. Every word we have said upon the subject—and we have said some very strong ones—has been true: and what the *Pioneer* has said in reply, has been just as false. Let the reader be good enough in the first place, to note carefully the following extract from its second article, which professed to be a reply to what the *World* has written upon the subject in London:

"We need not weary the reader with an exposure in detail of all the falsehoods and misleading collocations of events through which this narrative advances; misconstructions far too numerous to have been the accidental result of honestly perverted sympathies. It will be enough to throw a little fresh light on one quotation which the writer evidently brings forward as his ace of trumps. After the succession of Sekunder Jah, the Nizam's dominions fell into terrible disorders, and this is the *World's* account of the reason why:—

In vain the Nizam protested, in vain quoted article 15 of the treaty, binding the Company not to interfere with the Nizam's children, subjects, servants or concerns. For nearly fifty years we ruled Hyderabad by ministers appointed by ourselves and maintained in power by our bayonets. The British Resident, Sir C. Metcalfe, writing of the utter breakdown of the Nizam under the troubles in which we had involved him, said: 'I can hardly imagine a situation more entitled to pity, or more calculated to disarm criticism, than that of a prince so held in subjection by his servant under the support of an irresistible foreign power.'

We do not know from what despatch,—the general significance of which most assuredly had no resemblance to that which this single sentence taken alone might seem to convey,—this passage is copied. But we may easily show how treacherously the *World* has acted in pretending to call Sir Charles Metcalfe as a witness in favor of its own distorted assertions. In Kaye's essay on Sir Charles Metcalfe—see his *Lives of Indian Officers*—we find the following passage, which sufficiently shows what the Resident really thought about Hyderabad:—

"The more I see of the Nizam's country," wrote Metcalfe after some six months' experience, "the more I am convinced that without our interposition it must have gone to utter ruin, and that the measures that have been adopted were indispensably necessary for its continued existence as an inhabited territory. As it is, the deterioration has been excessive, and the richest and most easily cultivated soil in the world has been nearly depopulated chiefly by the oppressions of Government. . . . After the conclusion of the settlement one measure more, and I think only one, will be necessary, and to that I conceive our interference ought to be limited. We must preserve a check on the native officers of the Government to provide that they do not violate the settlement, otherwise they certainly will. . . . The officers should not have any peculiar official designation, founded on their duties lest it should be considered as a partial introduction of our rule."

So on through a long despatch we read the familiar story of high-minded and disinterested English effort to purify and reform the administration of a native state reduced by domestic misgovernment to a condition of bank-

ruptcy and rebellion. We need not go over the rest of the *World's* essay; if faith in its *bona fides* can survive a perusal of these two extracts from Sir C. Metcalfe's writings, we should be wasting trouble in doing so. For most readers, we fancy, we have said enough. We need only add that there is scarcely a sentence which any one familiar with Hyderabad diplomacy can read without detecting false suggestion or suppression of truth.

Now if the writer of the article from which we make this extract, really knows the history of our relations with Hyderabad or if he is only affecting a knowledge that he does not possess, which we suspect is the case, it is difficult to express ourselves too strongly upon such writing. He tells us in this extract, that Sir Charles Metcalfe's views concerning our relations with the Nizam, were the very opposite of those which the *World* affirms them to have been; and that journal is accused of "treacherously pretending to call Sir Charles Metcalfe as a witness in its favor of its own distorted assertions" of our conduct towards that Prince. In the plenitude of his self-sufficiency, the writer contemptuously asserts that he does not even know from what despatch of Metcalfe's the *World* has so treacherously copied "the single sentence," on the strength of which the views of that great man have been so daringly misrepresented by ourselves and others. Do we not read in the pages of Kaye—how Metcalfe had but the same story to tell of the Nizam, as we have had of every other Native Prince?—"The familiar story of high-minded and disinterested English effort to purify and reform the administration of a Native State—reduced by misgovernment to a condition of bankruptcy and rebellion." These were Metcalfe's views, if you like, and it would be mere waste of trouble to go over the rest of the *World's* essay on the subject.

Now the very confident gentleman who writes thus, does not seem apparently to know, that Kaye edited in 1855 a volume of extract from the papers and correspondence of Lord Metcalfe, and that the "single sentence" which the *World* quotes, occurs in a despatch dated 14th August 1826. The most important minute, however, of Metcalfe's on the subject, is that dated 13th May 1829; and that we may fully expose the charlatan who has dealt with this subject in the *Pioneer*, we must inflict a long extract from it upon our readers. They must not pass it over on any account, if they would understand what the merits of this quarrel really are.

(LORD METCALFE, 13th May 1829.)

"The Minister during whose administration our alliance with the court of Hyderabad was formed and perfected was the celebrated Azim-cool-Omra, Aristoo Jah. He, however, was the Minister of the Nizam's choice; and

whatever power he exercised was granted to him by his master, of his own free will. Entire confidence and mutual attachment existed between them, and it was not during the life of that prince that our influence was banefully exercised in the selection or support of a Minister.

"From the time, however, of the completion of the subsidiary alliance, (1800) it seems to have been considered as essential that the Minister should be in our interests, and that we should support him with our influence.

"The Nizam died before the Minister, to whom our support was continued, and then became efficacious. It does not seem to have been considered that the Nizam who succeeded could be allowed any option as to the continuance or removal of the Minister. Our Resident gave His Highness a clear understanding of what was intended, by observing to him, on his accession, that with such an ally as the British Government, and such a Minister as Aristoo Jah, His Highness' affairs could not fail to prosper.

"Aristoo Jah accordingly remained Minister until his death, keeping his master, the present Nizam, during the whole time, in thralldom and insignificance, totally devoid of power.

"On the death of that Minister, the Nizam announced his intention of taking on himself personally the management of the affairs of his Government. He naturally wished to avoid being again placed under a Minister independent of his authority.

"The arrangement, however, which he contemplated for this purpose was objected to by our Government. We insisted on the nomination of a Minister with full powers. We asserted the right of having a Minister attached to our interests, and, consequently, of selecting one of our own choice, and, if requisite, of enforcing his nomination. This extremity, however, was not necessary. Meer Allum, whom we selected, was appointed by the Nizam, and was sole ruler for life of his master's dominions.

"The Nizam made some effort to obtain a share of power in his own Government; but this was unpalatable to the Minister; and the Resident gave decided support to the latter. The Nizam retired from the contest in disgust, and has never since taken any part in public affairs, but has led a life of gloomy retirement and sullen discontent.

"Our influence, therefore, established the Minister at Hyderabad as a despotic ruler, without the consent of his master. In all British interests, he was subservient to the British Resident, and also in all private interests which the latter chose to advocate. In the management of the country the Minister was absolute, and had the support of the British Government against any opposition that he could not subdue with the means at his own

disposal. Opposition to him was treated as hostility to us, and disaffection to the English alliance; and as his interests were, by our system, identified with our own, and our utmost influence exerted in his support, it was scarcely possible that his enemies should not become ours, although the same might have been as willing as he to court our friendship, had we not made ourselves obnoxious to them by supporting this single individual against all competitors for power in the State.

"After the death of Meer Alhum, the Nizam again fruitlessly expressed an intention of placing himself at the head of affairs. He was pressed to nominate a minister, and the following extraordinary arrangement took place. Mooneer-ool-Moolk, nominated by the Nizam, was made Prime Minister, but it was stipulated that he should exercise no power in the State. All the power was given to the Deputy Minister, Chundoo Lall, who was patronised by us. So that from that time, in addition to its sovereign prince, excluded from all concern in the management of his affairs in consequence of our interference, the State of Hyderabad has had a Prime Minister in the same predicament, as another effect of the same cause. The subserviency of the real Minister to our will, has since been more complete than before: the suppleness of his personal character, and the lowness of his birth, aiding the natural effect of the dependence of his situation.

"The next great step in the advancement of our influence and interference in the Nizam's affairs, was the substitution in lieu of portions of his own army, of troops of all arms—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—raised, disciplined, and commanded by British officers.

"Our interference in the Nizam's army arose from an article of treaty, by which he is bound to furnish a certain amount of auxiliary force in the event of war with other powers. The force furnished in former wars was not sufficiently efficient in our estimation. We began by a general superintendence of it, with view to improvement; but the result has been that above forty lakhs per annum out of the Nizam's revenues are appropriated to the maintenance of a force commanded entirely by British officers under the exclusive orders and control of the British Resident.

"This arrangement could only have been effected through the entire subserviency of the Minister, for it must have been quite revolting to the feelings of the Court and of the chiefs of the national army.

"But it increased the personal power of the Minister, made him more than ever independent of the court and people, enabled him more and more to triumph over his adversaries, and rendered his extortions of revenue irresistible.

"The existence of a force paid by a Native State, but commanded by our officers, and entirely under our control, is undoubtedly a great political

advantage. It is an accession to our military strength at the expense of another power, and without cost to us: an accession of military strength in a conquered empire, where military strength is everything. The advance is immense. But I cannot say that I think the arrangement a just one towards the Native State. The same circumstances which make it so advantageous to us, make it unjust to the State at whose expense it is upheld.

"The subserviency of the Minister at Hyderabad has rendered this kind of force in the Nizam's territories a sort of plaything for the Resident, and an extensive source of patronage at the Nizam's expense. The temptation is difficult to resist, and it is more to be regretted than wondered at, that the expense is increasing. It appears, from returns prepared in the Secretary's office, that the military and civil allowances paid by the Nizam's Government to British officers amounted according to the earliest report received from Hyderabad, under date 1st January, 1824, to 11,11,098 Hyderabad rupees the number of officers being 101; on the 28th January, 1825, to 9,16,260 rupees for 83 officers; on the 1st March, 1826, to 9,99,420 rupees for 101 officers; on the 31st December, 1826, to 11,34,428 rupees for 116 persons; on the 31st December, 1827, to 12,48,696, rupees for 119 persons; and on the 1st December, 1828, to 13,49,880 rupees for 123 persons. The necessity for this increase in the last two years is by no means obvious. The intermediate decrease in 1824 and 1825 was no doubt owing principally, if not wholly, to the absence of officers during the Barman war, who must, however, have returned by the end of 1826.

"The subsequent history of the Nizam's country and of our further interference therein, turns entirely on the character of the minister, Chundoo Lall. His reign, for so it may be termed—his sovereign and his principal in office being mere pensioners—commenced in 1809, and continued absolute, and without any interference on our part in his management, until 1820.

"At that period, so bad had been his misrule, and so deteriorated had the state of the country become under his absolute government, that the Resident, Mr. Russell, although far from disposed to find fault with Chundoo Lall, was compelled to urge the Governor-General in Council to grant him authority to introduce a reform. The authority was granted.

"The causes which led to the admitted necessity for our interference in the Minister's management of the country are easily explained, and are such as would infallibly recur if the same absolute power without check were again left in the same hands.

"Chundoo Lall's main object, from the establishment of his power, was to retain it. The instrument most serviceable in his view for this purpose was money. He had money for any one whom he thought capable

of aiding him. Besides his subserviency to the British Resident in all public measures, there was money in the shape of pension, salary or donation, for any one whom the Resident recommended. Any gentleman supposed to have influence, directly or indirectly, with the British Government, could command a share of the revenues of the Nizam's country. This was the origin of his lavish waste of public money on Sir William Rumbold and Mr. W. Palmer, and their connexions. Any native who was supposed to have influence with English gentlemen, was also a fit object for bounty.

"Chundoo Lall's views were not, however, confined to English influence. Whoever could aid him at Hyderabad, whoever could injure him, all found access to the Treaty. To make friends or to buy off enemies, was managed by the same process. All were in pay. And many who might have been active disturbers of his administration, seeing little or no hope of effecting his removal, were kept quiet by a share of the public money. Superadded to these sources of excessive expenditure, was the indiscriminate distribution of immense sums to mobs of beggars for the sake of popularity.

"The revenues were insufficient to meet such excesses; and the expenses of a year of war, added to the increasing cost of the force commanded by British officers, augmented the embarrassment. Extortion and borrowing were had recourse to unsparingly and to the utmost practicable extent. The former was augmented by the effects of the latter. Extortion and oppression went hand in hand; desolation followed.

"It is remarkable that our interference was then for the first time exercised with a benevolent view to the protection and happiness of the Nizam's subjects. Every former act of interference, however subversive of the independence of the Hyderabad State, was dictated solely by a regard for our own interests, without any care or thought for the welfare of the people whom we had delivered up to a ruler of our own selection.

"There is no other reason whatever for our interference than the total faithlessness of the Minister's character, and his incorrigible propensity to unbounded extortion.

"I nevertheless am satisfied that our intervention does prevent the universal and unlimited extortion that would otherwise prevail, and therefore I should extremely regret the discontinuance of our check during the rule of the present Minister; for whose acts, as his power was established and maintained by us, we are undoubtedly responsible."

(LORD METCALFE, 14th August 1826.)

"In the accounts, such as they are, it is impossible to avoid noticing the excessive proportion of the expenditure which passes through the hands

of the Minister, his son, relatives, and dependants. In this Mahomedan State the holders of the public purse are almost entirely Hindoos. The Mahomedan nobles, possessing any considerable share of advantage, do not exceed three or four, including the nominal chief Minister.

"This state of things is not unnatural, under the circumstances which have produced the entire usurpation of the powers of Government by the Hindoo deputy.

"The Resident, in noticing the Nizam's conduct regarding a loan from the privy purse for the service of the State, remarks that it indicates a separate view of his own interests, as distinct from those of his Government.

"His view could scarcely be otherwise, considering that he has so long been excluded from any share in his Government, that every attempt which he has made to assert his sovereign rights has been crushed, either by our direct interposition, or by the successful menace of it on the part of the usurping Minister, and that the Prince is merely State prisoner in his own dominions.

"From this condition of thralldom he might now, perhaps, emancipate himself, without opposition on our part; but it has been too long established to be easily cast off. His mind, although not natural, perhaps, incapable of fulfilling the duties of his station, must have been affected by long depression and seclusion. Nevertheless, he is more sinned against than sinning and I can hardly imagine a situation more entitled to pity, or more calculated to disarm censure, than that of a prince so held in subjection by a servant, supported by an irresistible foreign power."

And yet we have misrepresented Metcalfe altogether, it seems, and Metcalfe looked upon our relations with the Nizam as simply the old familiar story of "high-minded disinterested English effort to purify and re-form" native mis-government. We sometimes wonder who can be the writer of these disgraceful productions in this Allahabad paper. You cannot trust a word the journal says upon any subject. These articles about the Nizam and Metcalfe's view of our relations with him, have gone all over India, filling the public mind with an utterly false belief upon the subject, while the journal wipes its mouth, and says "what evil have we done?"

TIMES OF INDIA 24th July 1876.

The three "burning" questions of the day are—the Exchange difficulty; this Berars question; and the exclusion of the people from all positions of influence under our rule. To the seeing eye, they are the great burdens upon which the Press is called to prophesy. They illustrate, when clearly

seen into, the injustice of our rule in three great respects; and either this injustice or our rule will at last come to an end. What is this Exchange difficulty at bottom, but the outcome of the redical injustice of the financial relations we have set up between the two countries, in compelling this dependency to pay a vast annual debt that it does not owe, under the name of the Home Charges? What is this Berar question, but a great illustration of the injustice of our relations with the Native Princes? And what the exclusion of the people from all positions of influence, but the injustice of our rule towards the millions of our own subjects. No honest nation would face another people to pay its debts, as we are forcing India to pay ours, with the result of this silver difficulty. No honest nation would act towards an ally, as we are acting towards the Nizam in the matter of the Berars; and no honest nation would rule another as we are ruling this, upon the principle of excluding its own children from all positions of influence and emolument therein. There is injustice in our financial treatment of India, radical injustice in our treatment of its Princes, and the same injustice in our treatment of its people. And, flatter ourselves as we may, the unjust thing cannot live in this universe. Sentence of condemnation has gone forth against it from of old, from the very birth of things, and we shall either have to let the unjust thing go, or see it torn from us, by forces sure as gravitation in their working. If our rule of India is to last, we shall have to learn to be just towards it, just in our financial dealings with it, just in our treatment of its Princes, just in our treatment of its people. And what man at bottom really desires anything else? Where is the man who consciously means to be unjust? Our injustice springs from that self love, which paralyzing the imagination, makes it impossible for us to place ourselves in the position of those against whom we thus offend. That we should be taking many millions of money away from India every year unjustly, is hardly imaginable by us: or that we should be acting with bad faith and oppressiveness towards either the Princes or the people of the country. Certainly we do not mean it; indeed we cannot think that it is really so. If their faces were only white, our imagination would be less dull; and still less dull would it be, if our demands upon them meant disturbance in their enforcement. How readily we should discover that the Home Charges were unjust, if their continued exaction meant a rebellion; or if our retention of the Berars meant a doubtful war with the Nizam; or the exclusion of the people from positions of influence, meant an uprising amongst them. And, because they are too feeble to threaten or too convinced of the general advantages of our rule to resist our injustice, we are to palliate it to ourselves and to perpetuate it! It is all too mournful for the man whose eyes are open, steadily to look at it, and to

remember that he too is an Englishman.—*Calcutta Statesman*, July 19.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 24th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung entertained at dinner on Friday evening the Italian Ambassador, the Persian Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Bradford, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cardwell, Count Batthyany, Lord Redesdale, Lord Houghton, Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M. P., Hon. Dudley Ryder, Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Ward Hunt, M. P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M. P., Mr. Childers, M. P., Mr. Adam, M. P., and others, at his Residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday evening Sir Salar Jung was entertained by Lord Northbrook at dinner. The other guests were Lord Chichester, Lord and Lady Alington, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon, Nizam Yar Jung, Colonel Napier Sturt, Captain Clerk, Lord Baring, and Lady Emma Baring. Later in the evening his lordship received a select company.

TIMES OF INDIA, 25th July, 1876.

(THE BERARS.)

We seized the Berars at the cost of the most painful scenes at Hyderabad between the Resident and the Nizam, in which the latter was insolently told that he was dust beneath Lord Dalhousie's feet, and that he would crush him if provoked to do so. So disgraceful was the affair, that the apologists of this nobleman have sought to discredit the story of these scenes, but they are well enough known. We seized the Berars for a debt that was not really owing, and after a course of conduct towards the Nizams that has left an indelible stain on our history. It was all violence throughout. We wanted the Berars, and determined to have them. And now when all pretence of any pecuniary claim has disappeared, and in face of the great services of the Nizam in the dangerous period of 1857 and of the facts having come to the light and knowledge of the world—we refuse to restore them, because they are a pleasant pasture for English officials. And we think such government will last. In some hour of extreme need, we shall find ourselves *lamed*, and that we can not even so much as fight. For to be unjust is to have the universe against us, and at last God and one's own self for enemies. The religious hypocrisy, selfishness, and tyranny of our rule culminated from 1853 to 1857, when it went up in a blaze

in the Mutiny. It has happily been growing in sincerity and unselfishness ever since, but to a section of the English press it is very distasteful, and they are "bastard Englishmen" who like ourselves believe in a future, that will put the past to shame. But we shall win; of that we are very sure, in spite of *Pioneer* morality.--*Calcutta Statesman*.

LONDON TIMES, 25th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT OXFORD.

A Convocation was held yesterday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of admitting Sir Salar Jung G. C. S. I., to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law *honoris causa*. The name of Sir Salar Jung was on the list of those to whom this honour had been voted on the 21st of last month at the Encenia. But he had been prevented by an accident lately sustained from being admitted to the Degree in person. On the present occasion, thanks to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, there was a large muster of ladies; the galleries appropriated to them presented the usual faces and something of the usual brightness of the Encenia. The Masters and Doctors gathered in fair numbers; and two or three undergraduates were to be espied on close inspection. The usual formalities which mark Commemoration were gone through at this "Holyday Encenia." Such Doctors as could be mustered made their entrance with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; the organ pealed forth, with a feeble and uncertain sound; it must be confessed, as though objecting to the unusual disturbance of its repose, still it did emit sounds which ultimately shaped themselves into the National Anthem; and, after the proceedings had been opened by the Vice-Chancellor Sir Salar Jung, who had been wheeled on a couch to the entrance of the theatre, advanced slowly, with the help of crutches, surrounded by several of his own suite, across the floor to the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. Here he was presented for his Degree by Dr. Holland, who made a Latin speech, dwelling upon the public service of Sir Salar Jung, and especially his signal merits during the Indian Mutiny, in preserving the tranquillity of the southern Provinces of the Peninsula. The Vice-Chancellor then conferred the Degree, and declared the proceedings at an end. Sir Salar Jung was thus assisted into the semi-circle, from which he took an apparently interested survey of the theatre, after which he, as well as the other Doctors, retired from the theatre as they had entered, accompanied by the loud and repeated applause of those who were present.

Sir Salar Jung was to take refreshments at the Vice-Chancellor's, after which he was to take a rapid drive round the town, and return to London early in the afternoon.

PALL MALL GAZETTE 26th July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, attended by Mr. Fitzgerald, of the India Office, and a numerous suite, will leave Victoria Station to-morrow, by special train, for Goodwood.

THE LONDON TIMES 26th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AT THE GUILDHALL.

Yesterday, at a special meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding, the honorary freedom of the City, in a gold box of exquisite workmanship, was presented to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The ceremony was conducted in the Council Chamber and excited much interest. The Lord Mayor wore his State robes on the occasion, as did also the Sheriffs; and the Common Councilmen appeared in their mazarine gowns. The ceremony was graced by the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Miss Cotton, and other ladies. Shortly after 1 o'clock Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, entered the Council Chamber, escorted by the mover and seconder of the Address conferring the freedom, and took the place of honour assigned him on the dais as the guest of the day, the members of the Court rising in a body to receive his Excellency as he walked up the floor to the place of honour.

Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, at the request of the Lord Mayor, having read the resolution conferring the freedom.

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Benjamin Scott), who wore his official costume, said, turning to Sir Salar Jung:—It has not happened heretofore that the Minister of a native Indian Ruler has received the honorary freedom of this ancient City, and its bestowal upon your Excellency, while it is intended as a personal compliment to yourself, is also the expression of a desire on the part of this Corporation for a closer intimacy between this country and the independent native Princes of the East who are Her Majesty's valued allies. Among those native Sovereigns, none have been more faithful to the British Government than his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and his father, the late Nizam. Emphatically was this the case on the occurrence of the deplorable Mutiny of the native Indian Army, when, faithful amid many faithless, his Highness the late Nizam, and your Excellency, his enlightened adviser, not only adhered with the utmost strictness to treaty engagements contracted with the Honourable Company of Merchants of this City who then ruled our Indian possessions, but your

conduct inspired the British Resident with such convictions of your ascendancy and fidelity that he was encouraged to despatch the Hyderabad contingent to aid the hard-pressed British forces, thus contributing materially in the suppression of a revolt which, had it succeeded, might have arrested the progress of civilization and good government in the East. In acknowledgment of these valued services, which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has described as "simply priceless," the Indian Government conferred upon your Excellency the order of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. We cannot but be reminded on this occasion of the recent auspicious visit paid to India by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the magnificent and very gratifying reception which he everywhere met with at the hands of the rulers and people of that country. Both at Bombay and at Calcutta your Excellency, as representative of the Nizam, by every possible expression in your power, evinced your desire to do honour to the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. But your energy and talents have not been exclusively devoted to this country's interests. The subjects of the Nizam, whose important dominions, as large territorially as France, extend from the Bombay Presidency on the one side to the Madras Presidency on the other, have been materially benefitted and elevated by your enlightened administration and that of your co-Regent the Ameer-i-Kabeer. Roads have been constructed and railways introduced; irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also been founded and education fostered; justice, in fact as well as in name, has been secured to the people, while, more important, perhaps, than all else, the fiscal administration has been so reformed that the natives have been rescued from the terrible oppression which invariably attends the raising of revenue by a system of farming the taxes. As the ever-faithful friend to the British Government, as the enlightened administrator of a great country in alliance with our gracious Sovereign, and in the hope and belief that international courtesies and reciprocal recognition of worthy actions will draw closer the bonds of amicable relationship between our countrymen and the Native Rulers of India, this Corporation the first in the Empire offers to your Excellency the highest compliment it can bestow; and I now beg your acceptance accordingly of the right hand of fellowship, and present to you the illuminated copy of the resolution of this Court. A casket suited to its reception is in course of preparation by direction of this honourable Court. The period, however, of your Excellency's visit is too brief to enable its completion in a manner worthy of your acceptance; it will, therefore, be forwarded to your Excellency on your return to India.

His Lordship in the chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every member of this Court concur with me in the expression of a heartfelt desire that you may speedily and entirely recover from your recent accident, that you may safely reach your own country, and be long spared to benefit your fellow-countrymen by your wise administration. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Salar Jung, in reply, spoke as follows,—My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—In accepting at your hands the honorary freedom of the City of London, I am deeply conscious of the very high distinction which you have conferred upon me, and I beg to offer you my most sincere expressions of gratitude. It is a matter of peculiar satisfaction to me to learn the high value you attach to the loyalty of my master, the Nizam, as one of the independent Native Princes of India who are the allies of Her Majesty, a closer intimacy with whom the City of London expresses a desire to cultivate. While appreciating your special recognition of the staunch alliance of his Highness the Nizam at a time of trial, I, who chanced from my position at the time to become the instrument for exhibiting the qualities of a faithful ally, feel that I am placed under peculiar obligation to this great city for being made the recipient of such a high mark of distinction, one which, I think, cannot fail to encourage my contemporaries in India, whose efforts, like my own, are directed to the performance of loyal and honourable duty. I am much gratified to have the opportunity of assuring you in this place that since the time when the connexion between the British Government and his Highness the Nizam was first established the one desire on the part of the rulers of the State and their Ministers has been to maintain the alliance in every way in their power; and I have full confidence that this alliance, which has existed for more than a century, will not only be maintained in the future as heretofore, but that, as you rightly observe, the bonds of amicable relationship between the people of England and India will be daily strengthened. (Cheers.) The facilities of communication now existing between the two countries, the ever-increasing interest in India and its people which I find here on all sides, must infallibly give rise to fresh and more intimate sympathies, and as these increase so must our alliance be materially strengthened. I am fully conscious both that that faithful performance of their engagements by the Princes of India has brought good results to themselves and to the British Empire, and that the visit of the Prince of Wales and his unfailing courtesy towards all those with whom his Royal Highness was brought into contact have contributed in an eminent degree to strengthen and perpetuate the loyalty and attachment of my countrymen to the British Throne. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for your kind mention of the small part performed at Bombay by a deputation representing

the Nizam, and at Calcutta by myself, in the general endeavour to do honour to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. You have been so kind as to allude to the success which has attended the internal administration of the Nizam's dominions during my tenure of office, and to couple with my name that of my respected colleague the Ameer-e-Kabeer; and while I am glad to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the hearty co-operation of my colleagues I must not omit to say that we have received most valuable assistance from some of the young noblemen of Hyderabad who are devoting their energies to the service of the State, and who are now Ministers of various departments of the Nizam's Government. Among the most conspicuous I may mention the nephew of my colleague, Busheerood Dowlah; my own nephew, Mukerrum-ood-Dowlah; Shumsheer Jung, and Shab Jung. As the means at our disposal increase for improving the government and institutions of the country to which you have made particular allusion, I hope that corresponding advantages will not be found wanting. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall ever prize most highly the honour now conferred upon me, not merely because it is a distinction most complimentary in itself, but because it will convey to my countrymen, whether rulers, Ministers, or those who may also be zealously working for the good of their people in other offices, the assurance that the public of this great country, no less than its Government, can cordially recognize their fidelity as allies and appreciate their labours as statesmen. (Loud cheers, renewed again and again.)

With this he ceremony, which was exceedingly interesting from various points of view, was brought to a close; and Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by the members of his suite, was escorted from the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor to the Mansion-house, where a select company had been invited to meet His Highness at a dejeuner, which was served in the Egyptian-hall. The whole way from the Guildhall to the Mansion-house was lined by an excited but well behaved, crowd, anxious to catch a glimpse of the great Indian; and the reception accorded to Sir Salar Jung must have been extremely gratifying to him.

The company invited to the dejeuner numbered about 300.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "the health of the Queen," said the toast possessed an especial interest on that occasion, as he was entertaining Sir Salar Jung, one of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects, and who would join cordially in drinking to the health of Her Majesty the Queen, the Empress of India.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor, after giving "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," proposed the toast

of the day "The health of Sir Salar Jung and, in doing so, said they must all feel that Sir Salar Jung was one of the most important men of the day—important in his own country to a degree beyond all precedent—a wise intelligent, penetrating man, of whom all in his countrymen might be proud. In the days when all Europe shuddered as to the result of the Indian Mutiny, when it was important that every person possessing power, that every Minister possessing influence, should declare for the British Government, His Excellency, without hesitation, and with all that foresight which has at all times distinguished him, declared at once for the British Government, and by so doing did much towards bringing about a settlement of the difficulty. He would return to India with the full knowledge of the great respect with which all Her Majesty's Indian subjects were entertained, and the feeling that we looked to him as a man of the future destined to take a prominent part in the Government of the great Empire to which we owed so much. His Lordship concluded by referring to the accident which Sir Salar Jung met with while in Paris, expressing a hope of speedy recovery.

The toast having been received with every mark of respect, Sir Salar Jung, in reply, said:—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I trust, in the first place, that you will excuse my addressing you while seated, as it would be extremely inconvenient for me in my present state to stand, as I have not yet sufficiently recovered from my injuries to do so. I do not know how to thank you sufficiently for the honor and kindness you have done me to-day, and for the kind expressions, my Lord Mayor, which you have uttered. I take this opportunity of thanking you further for your kindly reference to the fact that my sovereign and myself were able to perform the duties of an ally in 1857 (hear, hear); and at the same time, I cannot help saying that at all times and on every occasion I have met with the greatest kindness from every Englishman, and particularly since my arrival in this country, for which, and especially for the kindness I have experienced within the City of London, I have to tender my thanks. When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in India he was kind to both rich and poor, and all felt the greatest gratitude to him, and that was one of the reasons why I determined to pay a visit to this country. Allow me again to thank you, and while hoping that you will excuse this brief speech, I have to ask you to join me in drinking the health of the Lord Mayor, my kind and obliging host, and I will ask you to drink the toast with three cheers.

The toast having been duly honored, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was also proposed by Sir Salar Jung; after which the company separated

PALL MALL GAZETTE 27th July 1876.

Deputations from the Corporation of Manchester and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited yesterday upon Sir Salar Jung at his residence in Piccadilly, and presented addresses of welcome, expressing their regret that Sir Salar was unable to visit Manchester. In reply, Sir Salar Jung expressed the great interest he felt in Manchester and the cotton industry, and his desire to foster it as much as possible in the dominions of the Nizam.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, 27th July 1876.

The Bangalore Examiner publishes some gossip from Hyderabad about Sir Salar Jung which we give below:—"We hear from Hyderabad that Sir Salar Jung is expected to return to India very shortly, having seen all the lions, but completely failed to induce Lord Salisbury to reopen the question of giving back the Berars. It is also mysteriously hinted that Sir Salar Jung will return as poor in purse as disappointed in spirit, the amount of money spent by himself and suite during his European tour being something fabulous. No one ever expected he would gain much in accepting the Prince of Wales' invitation to see England, from a political point of view, but what is of some consequence, is the fact that he has, according to all accounts, disappointed his own countrymen and friends to an extent that he will probably hear a good deal about when he again sets foot in Hyderabad. At least so we hear. During his absence from India one great advantage has been gained, inasmuch as the capital of the Deccan has got on just as well without Sir Salar as with him, and perhaps a great deal better. There have been no rows and no disturbances to frighten the world from its propriety. The sun has risen much as usual, and of its setting the same may be said. The inhabitants of the city have gone on the even tenor of their ways unharmed or unvexed by traasons or alarms, and in a word the talk about Sir Salar Jung being our only safe guard against a rebellion in the Hyderabad State is pure rubbish. For that matter, he might extend the period of his sojourn in Europe to as many months and years as the cash will last with not the slightest inconvenience to any one whatever.

I do not think the statement recently made by your Hyderabad correspondent with reference to Mr. Norton, our late Advocate General, is quite correct. That Sir Salar Jung asked Mr. Norton to come out to India to reform the Courts of Hyderabad I will not attempt to deny, but I have the authority of Mr. Norton himself when I contradict what your correspondent announces as a fact "that Mr. Norton will be in India in a few months." On Saturday last I was shown a letter which had arrived the previous day

from Mr. Norton to a gentleman here, in which the former says that he would be delighted to visit India again, if only for a short while, but it cannot be, as his medical advisers have warned him against taking such a step and have assured him that a journey to this country must never again be taken if he wishes to retain his eye-sight; complete blindness would be the penalty if he infringed this rule.

LONDON TIMES 27th July 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Yesterday two deputations, one representing the Manchester Corporation and the other the Manchester Chamber of Commerce together with Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. J. Pender, M.P., waited on Sir Salar Jung at 140, Piccadilly, and presented his Excellency with addresses welcoming him to England, complimenting him on his services to this country, and regretting that his recent accident would prevent his visiting Manchester. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Mir Reyazbut Ali, Syed Hoossein, Captain Clerk, and Mr. Oliphant, private secretary to his Excellency Sir Salar, in reply, said he was glad to think that one of the results of his visit to this country might be to cement the ties which steadily bind the dominions of the Nizam to those of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 28th July 1876.

(OCCASIONAL NOTES.)

"Anglo-Indian" asks, in a letter to the *Times*, in what sense Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of an independent Native Prince in alliance with the Queen, can be styled a loyal subject of her Majesty. If "Anglo-Indian" will refer to the volume of Aitchison's treaties referring to Hyderabad, he will find that the succession to the throne of that State is secured to the Nizam and his heirs, lineal and adopted, so long as he remains "loyal to his engagements" with the Government of India. These engagements bind him to maintain a force ready at any time to take the field with the British army, to make no treaties and have nothing whatever to do with any foreign Power, and to admit no Europeans into his service without the consent of the British Government. By the faithful observance of these conditions the Nizam secures to himself the right to govern his own subjects pretty much as he likes, and to count upon the help of the British Government to maintain his sovereign authority within his own dominions. While,

therefore, the Nizam is an "ally" of the British Government, his independence is of a very limited character. His position in India is relatively lower than that of the minor Sovereigns of the German Empire; for he is allowed to have no voice whatever in political affairs, and he is bound to place all the resources of his State at the service of the British Viceroy whenever the latter chooses to go to war. In truth, no Nizam has been independent since Lord Wellesley took the Sovereign of Hyderabad out of the clutches of the French and Mahrattas, and made him the subsidized friend and ally of the East India Company. Politically the Nizam is a mere feudatory of the British Empire in India; and Sir Salar Jung, when he went down to Windsor Castle to present a nuzzur to the Queen "in token of allegiance," formally recognized the claim to supremacy asserted in the recent proclamation of her Majesty as the Empress of India.

TIMES OF INDIA, 28th July 1876.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

The ceremony of presenting His Excellency Sir Salar Jung with the Freedom of the City of London came off at the Guildhall yesterday. In receiving the Freedom, His Excellency assured those present that it was the earnest desire of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, as also of His Highness' Ministers, to maintain and strengthen the alliance which he was happy to say at present existed between the Hyderabad Government and that of England.

ENGLISHMAN, 28th July 1876.

The writer of Babylonian Bubbles in the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"It is rumoured that Sir Salar Jung has received a hint, from a quarter entitled to speak with Governmental authority, that, although England would like to show him, personally, every hospitality, he must not construe such courtesies into any admission that the Nizam is entitled to the restoration of the Berars. On that point, Government will prove adamant, although Lord Salisbury is said to favor the surrender of those splendid provinces, in return for a round sum of money."

THE FRIEND OF INDIA, 29th July 1876.

THE FACTS OF THE BERARS QUESTION.

We have already at considerable length set before our readers the leading facts of the Berars question, and have, we hope, made the flimsy and ill-informed character of the arguments commonly used against restoration, sufficiently apparent. It is necessary to return to the subject, not simply to repeat our former arguments—though the importance of the question might justify a good deal of iteration—but to put the case in the form of a simple, unvarnished tale of facts for the sake of supplying gaps in the narrative which may hinder some of our readers from travelling unhesitatingly to the same conclusion with ourselves. We fully believe that the great unwillingness of many Englishmen in India to admit the validity of the Nizam's claim, or the expediency of yielding to it, arises from nothing but defective knowledge of the history of those events which led to the assignment of the Berars, and, seeing what travesties of history are put forward as authoritative statements of "the facts of the Berars question," we feel it our duty to go a little more into details than we have hitherto done.

As far back as the year 1766, a treaty was entered into between the East India Company and the Nizam's Government, by which, in return for a free gift of the five Circars of Ellore, Siccacole, Rajahmundry, Mustephannagur and Murtizanagur, the British engaged "to have a body of their troops ready to settle the affairs of His Highness Government in everything that is right and proper whenever required." The engagement fell through by reason of the Nizam having allied himself with his neighbour, Hyder Ali, against the British; but two years after, a new treaty was formed by which the British again became bound to supply a subsidiary force of two battalions of sepoy and six pieces of artillery, whenever the Nizam required them, and the situation of their affairs allowed their troops to enter the Deccan. The engagement was again renewed in 1789. The subsidiary force was to be furnished "whenever His Highness shall apply for it," on condition that it was not to be employed against the allies of the Company nor against the Mahrattas. It is of the utmost importance to understand clearly the functions of this subsidiary force, and the terms on which it was kept up, in order that we may fully comprehend the injustice of the claim that was afterwards made for the expenses of the other force called the Hyderabad Contingent, which did not come into existence till 1814. The subsidiary force was first proposed to be established in 1766. Its real establishment may be dated from 1768, after the Nizam's return to our alliance. At first the Company only undertook to furnish the troops on

condition that they were able to spare them. In 1789, they undertook to furnish them whenever the Nizam should require them, under the restriction mentioned above. The force was increased and made permanent in 1798 by a new treaty. The number of sepoy was now to be 6,000; feet were to be in the Nizam's pay from the moment of their crossing the frontier; the British now undertook to arbitrate between the Nizam and the Mahrattas; and the duties of the subsidiary force were clearly set forth as follows:—"The said subsidiary force will be at all times ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of His Highness, his heirs and successors from race to race, and overawing and chastising all rebels or excitors of disturbance in the dominions of this State, but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like Sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues thereof." We must observe the one limitation of the duties of the force mentioned in the last clause of the foregoing,—it was not to be used for services which belonged to Sebundy Corps, that is, for the purpose of coercing refractory subjects into paying their revenue. In all other respects it was bound to maintain internal tranquillity in the Nizam's dominions, and the reason for the limitation to its functions imposed by the treaty of 1798, was that some of the turbulent zemindars owned a mixed allegiance to the Mahrattas as well as to the Nizam, and the Mahrattas were at that time allies of the British. But in 1800 a fresh treaty was entered into by which this one limitation was withdrawn. This was a most important concession to the Nizam, and was looked upon as such by the then Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, who refused it in 1798 "because it was of too much importance to be granted gratuitously to His Highness, and because I wished to reserve so great a favour for an occasion when I might be able to derive from it a proper return of advantage to the Company." He therefore demanded and received in return the complete cession of the Bellary and Cuddapah districts, valued at sixty-three lakhs annually, and agreed to take upon the Government a general guarantee in perpetuity, of the tranquillity of the Nizam's territories. He insisted that the cession should be made in the most unequivocal terms. "Whatever view," he wrote to the Resident, "may be taken of this subject by the Court of Hyderabad, it is my determination not to grant the Nizam the complete protection and support which he solicits on any conditions less advantageous to the Company than those comprehended in the new treaty. It is absolutely necessary to convince Azim-ool-Oomra and His Highness that I will not wantonly sacrifice the equivalent due to the Company in return for the new and important concession of the general guarantee." He went on to say that whatever might be the value of the districts to be ceded, it was nothing more than

the Company might justly claim "in return for the effectual protection afforded by the general guarantee of the Nizam's dominions." There was, thus it will be seen a complete cession of territory on the one hand, and a complete guarantee on the other. It is necessary to observe carefully how complete this generally guarantee was, because it was by shamelessly disregarding it that the British Government afterwards held the Nizam responsible for the payment of another force, the Contingent, for which there would be no *raison d'être* had the guarantee been fulfilled. By the treaty of 1800, in return for the wide and wealthy districts ceded, the British Government guaranteed the Nizam's safety from foreign enemies. "The British Government," says the second article, will never permit any power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights or territories of His Highness the Nizam, but will at all times maintain and defend the same, in the manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended." We have already seen how completely internal tranquillity was guaranteed, the only restriction imposed on the duties of the subsidiary force in 1798 being removed in 1800. We may further prove this statement by quoting part of the 17th article of the treaty. "It is therefore hereby agreed that if in future the Shorapore or Gudwal zemindars or any other subjects or dependants of His Highness' Government should withhold the payment of the Circar's just claims upon rated or excite rebellion or disturbance, the subsidiary force, or such part thereof as may be requisite, after the reality of the offence shall be duly ascertained shall be ready in concert with His Highness' own troops to reduce all such offenders to obedience." The Nizam being thus guaranteed against all external and internal danger, it is time to ask for what purpose the Contingent was afterwards raised and supported at a ruinous expense to the Nizam, to defray which expense we took from him, and now hold, his fairest provinces. It may be supposed that the subsidiary force was found insufficient, and that therefore the Contingent was a necessity. It is not denied that an additional force may have been necessary in time of war, though it cannot have been so in time of peace, and even in time of war, the British Government was bound by the treaty of 1800 to furnish such additional force without additional expense to the Nizam. In the event of war, the Nizam, besides providing the stipulated forces was to do all he could to bring into the field "the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions." And "with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war, the Honourable Company in the same manner engage on their part in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they

may be able to furnish over and above the said subsidiary force." In the same manner, in the event of internal disturbances, if they were in any case beyond the reach of the subsidiary force, the British Government undertook to "direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose to assist in quelling the said disturbances within His Highness' dominions." And all this was undertaken in return for the perpetual cession of certain valuable districts which have ever since remained in undisputed possession of the British. Does not the reader begin to wonder how it was that in 1853 the Marquis of Dalhousie was able to demand a fresh cession of territory to defray the expenses of a force *other than the subsidiary force* kept in the Nizam's territory for the purpose of maintaining internal tranquillity? We were bound without any such force, to maintain internal tranquillity and ward off foreign danger, and we had come under this obligation on terms which the Marquis of Wellesley himself fixed, and considered "advantageous." And of all this the Marquis of Dalhousie was fully aware. In the 45th paragraph of his minute of 30th March 1853 he says; "Neither do I overlook the fact that, if the contingent were abolished, our obligations to protect His Highness' person, and to repress important resistance to his authority, would remain in force, while our means of fulfilling the obligation would diminish." He seems to have held, honestly but mistakenly, ¹⁸⁵⁶ that if in an emergency the British Government had to furnish any ^{withdr} over and above the subsidiary force, their expenses might be charged upon the Nizam, although it seems to be plain enough from the treaty of 1800 that the British Government was bound to supply such forces at its own cost. But no one knew better that the Government had no right to require the Nizam to maintain any such force as the contingent in time of peace. In the minute already quoted from he says, "I have found myself forced to the conclusion that the Government of India has no right whatever, either by the spirit or by the letter of the Treaty of 1800, to require the Nizam to maintain the contingent in its present form." Again, "I for my part, can never consent, as an honest man, to instruct the Resident to reply that the contingent has been maintained by the Nizam, from the end of the war in 1817 until now, because the 12th article of the treaty of 1800 obliges His Highness so to maintain it." Yet in the following May he wrote to the Nizam: "The debt already incurred consists chiefly of advances made for the payment of the contingent force. The efficient maintenance of the Force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing treaties." There was no other treaty to which he could possibly have referred but that of 1800, which he himself admitted in a minute unknown to the Nizam imposed no such obligation on

the Government of Hyderabad. The iniquity of the exactions made on the Nizam is thus apparent, for, whatever reason there may have been for maintaining the contingent from 1814, when its existence commenced, till 1817, there was no excuse for keeping it up after the close of the war in the latter year. How it was kept up in spite of the Nizam, by forcibly excluding him from all share in the Government of his own state, how we did so by appointing and upholding our creature Chudoo Loll as Minister to the almost utter ruin of the state, we showed at length in our last issue. From what has already been said, it is clear that it was maintained for the performance of duties which we were bound to perform by means of the subsidiary force.

It is necessary to add further that by keeping up the contingent at the Nizam's expense to perform the duties of the subsidiary force, which we were bound by treaty to keep up, and had been fully paid for by the cession of territory, we were able to reduce the numbers of the subsidiary force by more than a fourth under the stipulated number, and thus effected a dishonest saving of eight lakhs yearly for thirty years, according to the estimate of Major Moore. Yet we charged upon the Nizam the full cost of the contingent which enabled us to effect this saving. We have besides already pointed out in our last week's issue, that the Abkarre revenues of Secunderabad and Jaulnah, amounting to a lakh of rupees annually, and forming part of the excise revenue of Hyderabad, had been appropriated for forty-one years by the British Government. If these sums had been honestly set off against our claims—admitting these to have been just—on the Nizam, the balance would have been largely in favor of the latter. Yet we compelled him to assign to us his most highly valued provinces as security for a debt which he did not owe, and while we were in reality vastly indebted to him.

We must close with a few brief words. The assignment in 1853 of the Berars was forced from the Nizam in this unjust manner under threats of invasion. Even then the cession was not in perpetuity, but the districts were to be "held in trust" for the payment of this fictitious debt; and now Sir Salar Jung comes forward with the offer of another guarantee, and claims the territory for his master. The character of that guarantee and the wisdom of accepting it we must leave for future discussion. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the English papers have begun to advocate the Nizam's claim, and that there is reason to believe the Secretary of State is inclined to listen favorably. The restoration of the Berars, instead of being dangerous to our power, will go further than almost anything else we can do to establish it on a firmer basis.

ENGLISH MAIL 31st July 1876.

Sir Salar Jung is better, and is going about a good deal. He is getting so acclimatized to our ways that he gave, one day this week, a whitebait dinner at Greenwich to a large party of English friends. He is about to be the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham. He dined the other day with the Marquis of Salisbury, but it is understood that he has failed in procuring the object of his visit, to which a majority of the members of the Indian Council are said to be even more opposed than the Secretary of State himself. The respectable press has been pretty generally silent on the subject of the young Nizam's claims to the Berars. There has been however, an article in a second or third-rate magazine supporting them, from the pen of one of the returned "specials" who accompanied the Prince on his Indian tour.

ATHENÆUM 31st July 1876.

A telegraphic message from home says that Sir Salar Jung in a speech at the Guildhall assured those present that it was the earnest desire of the Nizam as well as those of his Highness' ministers to maintain and strengthen the alliance, which he was happy to say at present existed, between the Hyderabad Government and England.—alliance—forsooth, and with the Hyderabad Government too.

DEPARTURE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and suite left London to-day enroute to Brindisi.

TIMES OF INDIA, 1st August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung.—We have been surprised to see in several of our contemporaries, references to Sir Salar Jung and his attainments in English. For instance, a correspondent writing in the *Englishman* from Jeypore praises some of the princes in that State for their scholarship, though they have little or no knowledge of English. He states that in this respect they are only like Sir Salar Jung, whose attainments in English extend only to a few phrases, as "How d'ye do?" "I am very well, thank you," and similar commonplaces. If this be so, Sir Salar Jung must have recently for-

gotten his English; for we know that his knowledge of the language was far more extensive in 1870, when we had a well sustained conversation with him, in English, in which His Excellency seemed to have not the slightest difficulty in speaking the language. On his last visit to Calcutta also, we know that he had not forgotten how to use our tongue, for he spoke it readily to all who addressed him, and spoke it in a way that showed he was familiar with its use. We cannot understand that these references should have been made to him, especially by way of illustration, for assuredly they are inapplicable.

PIONEER 1st August 1876.

There is said to be discord in the India Office. The Secretary of State and a certain portion of the Council are quite in favor of giving Sir Salar Jung a fair hearing on the matter of the claims the Nizam puts forth for the restoration of the Berars; but a larger portion of the Council wish to shut up His Excellency's mouth, and send him back at once to Hyderabad, telling him that the petition of his master cannot even be listened to. Sir Salar himself is said to be quite impassive. He has some very powerful friends in England, both amongst Anglo-Indians and others; amongst them the Dukes of Sutherland, Argyll, and Westminster are not the most unimportant. The Marquis of Salisbury is reported to look favourably upon the claim having at least a hearing before either the Privy Council or some other impartial body. Nothing will be done this session, for it is too far advanced towards the end. Sir Salar goes back to India in October, but it is fully expected he will return here next spring, and, not unlikely, that the young Nizam may come with him. As yet the London press has been silent on the subject of the Nizam's claims, but it is said that one or two magazine articles are in type, and will shortly appear, on which the whole subject will be fully discussed. One of these will be published on Wednesday next, in Charles Dickens' *All the Year Round*, and another in Macmillan's *Magazine* for August. Mr. Henty, special correspondent of the *Standard*, with the Prince of Wales in India, has already in the June number of *Tinsley's Magazine* written a very able and exhausted paper on the subject, in which he quite adopts Sir Salar Jung's views, and declares that if only for the honour of England the Berars ought to be restored to the Nizam. In the meantime no foreigner, not of royal blood, and even few who can claim that distinction, have been better received than Sir Salar Jung. For a time his lameness prevented him from going out at all. But since he recovered a little from his accident, he has been twice to

Windsor on a visit to Her Majesty, and on Tuesday last he visited Woolwich, and was taken to see through every part and portion of the dockyard by the chief officers connected with the establishment. On this occasion he was escorted to and from Woolwich by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Alfred Paget, and a dozen other noblemen and gentlemen of rank. He has also had dinners and entertainments given him by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Salisbury, and most of the leading people now in London. Sir Salar leaves town to-night. His first place of sojourn will be Trentham, the Duke's seat near Stoke-on-Trent, where he remains until Monday, the 10th. He then goes to Crewe, where he will visit the works of the North-West Railway, and thence direct to the other great seat of the Duke, Dunrobin Castle, in Caithnessshire, returning by the Caledonian Canal, Glasgow, and Edinburgh to London on the 18th or 19th of this month. His present intention is to leave for India via Germany and Italy in the first week of August. Last night he entertained at the house he has hired, 140, Piccadilly, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury, and about 400 of the nobility and gentry.

There is said to be discord in the India Office. The Secretary of State and a certain portion of the Council are, says the London Correspondent of the Allahabad paper, in favor of giving Sir Salar Jung a fair hearing on the matter of the claims the Nizam puts forth for the restoration of the Berars; but a larger portion of the Council wish to shut up His Excellency's mouth, and send him back at once to Hyderabad, telling him that the petition of his master cannot even be listened to. The Marquis of Salisbury is reported to look favorably upon the claim having at least a hearing before either the Privy Council or some other impartial body. Nothing however is to be done this.

We learn from England that Sir Salar Jung has been entertained right royally in England, though his trip has been sadly marred by the accident that befel him while descending the marble staircase of the Grand Hotel in Paris. The French surgeons who attended him, appear to have made an incorrect diagnosis of the case, and pronounced it to be oblique dislocation of the hip joint. On arrival in London, however, Sir James, Paget and Mr. Prescott Hewitt were sent for, and after careful examination found that the head of the thigh bone had received an "impacted" fracture, that is, the lower end of the bone (the femur) forced into its upper end where it is secured in a socket (the acetabulum) on the pelvis. It is feared that Sir Salar Jung will be a cripple for life.

ENGLISHMAN, 4th August 1876.

A word or two, in conclusion, as to some other accessories of the spectacle. The Prince and Princess received a very hearty welcome both on entering and leaving the Park, and their demeanour was, as usual, courteous and genial. But my own feelings, on seeing them, did not run quite so far as those of the ecstatic James. "Glorious in the acclamations of Oriental millions, the Prince is now amongst us once more. It is the God-given answer to the prayer of the whole nation. To us who have watched his dangerous travel; who have shuddered at his prowess, while we have admired, and have waited in fear to see what new peril he would court with his light heart and the courage which have faced death in a thousand shapes with a cordial smile, he has come to bring to us once more the light and the brightness of his noble and gladsome presence." Among other notabilities in the Royal enclosure, I saw Sir Salar Jung and suite. The former looked thin and careworn. Perhaps, this might be attributable to his recent illness; perhaps, the rumour that he has received a rebuff from Lord Salisbury is not mere invention. Anyhow, the astute Muhammadan wore "a lean and hungry look," and did not gain much favor with the masses. The Hyderabad party came to the ground in carriages, but foolishly determined to get back to Piccadilly on foot, in spite of the dissuasions of their European attendants. Of course, there was some crushing, and considerable chaff, good-tempered enough, but not very flattering. Perhaps, the people took the same view of our Indian fellow-subjects as that which obtains in shoe lane. Here are some of the perils encountered by the Prince during his progress through the land of Ind. "He went among them with his life in his hands, a mark for thousands of bullets and daggers; he went among them without a shield against the knife of the assassin." No wonder that Sir Salar Jung was not greeted with much applause! For aught the people knew, he might have been carrying thousands of daggers and pistols about his person! The British nation are not wanting in hospitality, but they do not appreciate human torpedoes.

ENGLISHMAN 4th August 1876.

The visit to England of Sir Salar Jung, the eminent minister of Hyderabad, whose diplomatic talents have gained for him a just tribute of respect and admiration from all who have come in contact with him, has, it need scarcely be said, been undertaken for the attainment of but one object, one cherished scheme which he has indulged in for years, undaunted by oppo-

sition, and undeterred by refusal. His journey has been undertaken in the hope of an immediate readjustment of a question of great political importance in the relations of the British Government and that of the Nizam—the restoration to the latter of the Berar districts, assigned to the British Government, by the treaties of 1853 and 1860, for the maintenance of the contingent, and in lieu of the payment of certain debts incurred by the Nizam towards the E. I. Company. This question has been again and again revived by Sir Salar Jung during the past ten years; has been the subject of protracted correspondence between him and the British authorities; and has now been once more re-opened by the minister with a fresh importance, which, he trusts, will be materially aided by his own personal representations at head-quarters. That his case should have found partisans among our own countrymen, especially among that section—by no means a small one—who are only too ready to ignore all political considerations where the interests of Native Princes are concerned—cannot excite surprise. Sir Salar Jung's argument, considered superficially only, is, no doubt, plausible, and, from his point of view, deserves the fullest consideration on its own merits. The inaccuracy and violence of language of writers who, like the authors of a late article in the *World*, denounce the action of the British Government as "having been carried out in defiance of all treaties, and founded on spoliation and injustice," are as discreditable as they are disingenuous, and likely to mislead many who are unacquainted with the true historical facts of the case.

The Hyderabad contingent, which, according to Lord Dalhousie, and others, was, from first to last, the principal, if not the sole, cause of discord between the Nizam and the British Government, has been in existence since the beginning of the century. Its history is briefly this. In 1801, soon after the treaty of Deogaon, by which the Nizam agreed to furnish the British Government in time of war with an army of 15,000 men, a force was substituted, at the joint suggestion of the minister, Chundoo Lall, and the Resident, called the British contingent, enlisted under the guarantee of the British Government, commanded by British officers, and maintained on the system of British military discipline. Why a force planned and organized on so large a scale should have been imposed on the Nizam, and accepted by him in the first instance, does not appear, nor does it seem to have been justified by the existence of any treaty, or agreement; and Lord Dalhousie, in his masterly exposition of the question, states this most emphatically. But, as the contingent was maintained, without reluctance, at Hyderabad for more than 40 years, on terms agreed to by the successive rulers of Hyderabad; as the English Government had never urged its support, or gained anything by its continuance, and had reluctantly, for years,

made the Nizam large advances towards its maintenance, the Nizam was, by the obligations of the treaty, clearly called upon, in all equity, to pay the heavy debts, which, in 1849, amounted to more than 50 lakhs, due for the maintenance of a force whose strength he had always declined to reduce, whose presence in his capital and territory he had never resented, and whose expenses he had never repudiated, unpunctual as were his payments. In 1851, Lord Dalhousie, after years of patient negotiation, and after having given ample time and opportunity to the Nizam and his ministers to pay off the annually increasing debt, directed the Resident at Hyderabad to demand, in liquidation of the debt which, the Nizam said, he was unable to pay, the cession of certain districts, including the Berars, &c., and the assignment of part of their revenues for the future payment of the contingent. The Nizam, impressed with the decisive language of the Governor-General, at once altered his tone; asserted that it was in his power to pay the debt; and personally pledged his word, as a prince, that the money should be paid off within a certain time. His minister, Siraj-ul-Mulk uncle of the present Sir Salar Jung, engaged to discharge the debt at the close of the year. On their assurances, Lord Dalhousie, still anxious to show every consideration and indulgence to the Nizam, accepted his earnest pledge, and withdrew his former demands for the cession of territory to British rule, on the condition of the money being paid at the end of the year. These solemn promises, however, were, we need scarcely say, not observed, a portion only of the debt was paid, and the pay of the contingent was allowed to fall more deeply and hopelessly into arrears. This unsatisfactory state of things, both for English honor and in the Nizam's own interests, could now no longer be allowed; and, in 1852, the Governor-General directed Colonel Low to conclude a fresh treaty, by which all the Nizam's just debts and obligations to the E. I. Company would be cancelled, the contingent placed on a satisfactory footing, and all future expenditure met by the assignment of the Berars and other districts to British rule as long as the contingent was retained. The Nizam of that day was naturally unwilling to part with any portion of his territories, and especially objected to the words, "in perpetuity," which had at first been inserted. But, as Sir George Yule clearly shows, in a despatch on the subject, the ruler of Hyderabad was equally averse to parting with, or lessening, his contingent, which he, probably, knew was necessary for the stability of his kingdom; and he was also well aware that, after so many broken promises, only the material guarantee, or cession, of territory would be sufficient to satisfy the British Government as to the liquidation of the debt. Two alternatives were, therefore, open to him; either to reduce, or gradually disband, his contingent, or to assign certain districts for its

support to the British Government. Of the two, he decided on the latter arrangement, and the treaty was concluded which assigned the Berars, then misgoverned, and their resources undeveloped, and now become the rich cotton field of the Dekkan, to the management of English officers; their revenues, estimated at 36 lakhs, to meet the expenses of the contingent, and the annual surplus, if any, to be given to the Nizam, who was also to be furnished with accounts of the expenditure and management of the provinces. By this scheme, the Nizam profited by at least 6 lakhs. In 1860, the treaty concluded by Lord Dalhousie was revised and modified, though not, as Lord Caning distinctly wrote, abrogated; the confiscated State of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam, as an acknowledgment of his services in the time of the mutiny; and, as an atonement for the unavoidable delay in the fulfilment of the promise to render accounts annually, the English Government restored to the Nizam one-fourth of the Districts ceded in 1853, and, by releasing him of his debt of over 30 lakhs, cancelled all its obligations, past, present, and to come, to render him any accounts in future. though his right to any surplus revenue, after the expenses of the contingent were met, was fully agreed to, and has since then been strictly observed. The Nizam's services in the mutiny, on which so much stress has been laid, and which were undoubted, were, therefore, amply rewarded by the treaty of 1860—a treaty as advantageous to his government as it was attended with sacrifice to our own. But, not content with the benefit he had obtained, Sir Salar Jung, in 1866, again addressed the English Government, in a despatch, to the substance of which he still holds, demanding once more the restitution of the Berars, and that the treaties of 1853 and 1860 should be set aside. The grounds of this demand where that the treaty of 1854 had been unwillingly forced on the Nizam's Government, "upon the strength of verbal assurances which had never been carried out" (for such was Sir Salar Jung's insinuation); that, owing to the expensive management of the Berars under English rule, the surplus was smaller than he had been led to expect; and, lastly, that no surplus had ever been received from the Berar revenues by the Nizam. These imputations on the good faith of the British Government were also accompanied by an extravagant demand, the folly of which Lord Lawrence completely proved, for money due to his Government from the conquest of Gumsur and Kurnul in 1800 and the still more preposterous request for no less than half the revenues of Mairur, which, he anticipated, would be annexed by the British Government! This last demand reveals, in our opinion, the true character of the ambition by which Sir Salar Jung, with all his talents, is actuated; and Lord Lawrence, with characteristic decision, rebuked him severely for presuming to interfere in the dealings of the En-

glish Government with that of Mairur, and for dictating with respect to the interpretation of a treaty in which the Nizam was not, nor ever had been, concerned. So far from there being any truth in the assertion that no surplus had been paid from the revenues of the Berars, a considerable surplus had been paid over in 1866; and, since the management of the Berars has been under British officers, the Haidarabad State has profited by a surplus of altogether nearly 68 lakhs. That the expenses of administration were larger than Sir Salar Jung had expected, was also a criticism wholly uncalled for from the Nizam, as, by the terms of the treaty of 1860, the amount of money to be spent on the expenses of management were to be left entirely to the discretion of the British Government. Sir Salar Jung also states, as a reason for the Berars being restored to the Nizam, that funds are required for improvements in the Haidarabad State, and that the Berars would be as well managed, and on a less expensive scale, under his rule. But, because the present minister is a man of superior ability; because his willingness to govern the province on the English method, and to introduce reforms and improvements of all kinds, is undoubted, these are not sufficient arguments for our restoring districts, assigned to us by treaty, for excellent reasons, some years back—provinces which, under judicious administration, have become rich and fertile, settled and prosperous, instead of, as was the case some fifty years since, the stronghold of freebooters and marauding tribes. Sir Salar Jung is not privileged to live for ever; the present Nizam is a young child; and there is no reason to believe that either he, or any of the other ministers now living would be superior to those of former days. Not a single member of the Nizam's family of Hyderabad, since its founder, has, it is said, produced a ruler of even ordinary capacity; and, from historical and official records, no minister has been found of more than usual average ability. The restoration of the Berars might be justifiable on other grounds; but the present is, we think, a most inopportune moment for such an act. We hope we have said enough to prove that the Nizam has been treated with every indulgence, and that no spoliation or injustice can be imputed to the English Government.

FRIEND OF INDIA, 5th August 1876.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On the 31st ultimo, Sir Salar Jung and suite left England for Brindisi, and those who jumped to the conclusion that the Prime Minister of Hy-

derabad expected to bring home the restored Berars in his pocket, are now jubilant because no public action in the matter was taken during his stay in London. They knew exactly what Sir Salar had gone to England to do, and as their sage predictions have not been visibly fulfilled, they have now come to the equally sage conclusion that the visit has been a failure and that he returns to India a disappointed man. As we were not in Sir Salar Jung's secrets, and have not that sublime faith in our own guesses that some of our contemporaries are happy in, we are not in a position to say whether he has accomplished by his journey all he premeditated or not. But we think it might have occurred to writers on this subject that whatever Sir Salar Jung may have said or done privately in London, he, at least, had no thought of going direct to Parliament, at present. The question when opened, will be opened *pro forma* by an application to His Excellency, the Viceroy. But it is possible that Sir Salar Jung was sagacious enough to know that in these days Viceregal councils are abnormally susceptible to sweet influences rained upon them from the stars of a higher sphere, and he may have concluded from his past experience of Viceregal treatment that he had not much to hope from any Government of India, unless the powers in England could first be made propitious. It is very observable to the student of this Hyderabad business that the Home authorities have all along been more favourably inclined to the Nizam than the Government of India. This was especially the case in the time of Lord Wellesley, and again in Dalhousie's time, when the Court of Directors expressed very grave doubts as to the justice of the Nizam's treatment, and consented with great reluctance to the schemes of the Governor General. All this is now under Salisbury's consideration, and the fruit of his examination of the matter will doubtless be seen in good time. Meantime it is far too soon to jump at the conclusion that Sir Salar Jung's visit to England has failed because he has not brought back the Berars in his pocket.

It has been rumoured that the Government of India has some other post in view for Sir Richard Meade than that of Resident at Hyderabad, which some expect will be filled, by and by, by Sir Lewis Pell. The latter officer in the meantime reverts to his substantive appointment at Rajpootana thus relieving Mr. A. Lyall, who goes on furlough for six months. In present circumstances the post of Resident at Hyderabad is even more important than usual. Our dealings with this State will attract the eager attention of every Court in India, and will indicate to every native of the country the principles on which we are to deal with the feudatories of the Empire.

A London correspondent of the *Pioneer* repeats the information which we have had from other sources that the Marquis of Salisbury is inclined to give the Nizam's claim to the Berars a fair hearing. There is reason to suspect that the late Viceroy refused to give Sir Salar Jung a fair hearing, refused to receive his communications on the subject, refused to place Sir Salar's statement of the case fully before the Secretary of State. It is stated that a majority of the Council at the India Office are in like manner disinclined to give it consideration, but several powerful statesmen and politicians in England have been led to examine the facts of the case; and it is quite certain that any unprejudiced Englishman with the unvarnished facts before him must arrive at a conclusion favorable to the Nizam's claim. The matter will not go to rest. The English conscience once stirred, cannot go to sleep again over such an injustice. It is noticeable that very few Anglo-Indian journals care to commit themselves on one side or other. The terrible muddle that the *Pioneer* has made may warn off some who would fain take that side, and the other side, the side that advocates restoration, is intensely unpopular among Anglo-Indians. Of this we are perfectly aware but must, so far as we can see it, hold to the right.

PIONEER, 7th August 1876.

THE BERAES.

In concluding an article on the Berars question, the *Englishman* says:—"Sir Salar Jung also states, as a reason for the Berars being restored to the Nizam, that funds are required for improvements in the Hyderabad State, and that the Berars would be as well managed, and on a less expensive scale, under his rule. But, because the present minister is a man of superior ability; because his willingness to govern the province on the English method, and to introduce reforms and improvements of all kinds, is undoubted,—these are not sufficient arguments for our restoring districts, assigned to us by treaty, for excellent reasons, some years back,—provinces which, under judicious administration, have become rich and fertile, settled and prosperous, instead of, as was the case some fifty years since, the stronghold of freebooters and marauding tribes. Sir Salar Jung is not privileged to live for ever, the present Nizam is a young child, and there is no reason to believe that either he, or any of the other ministers now living, would be superior to those of former days. Not a single member of the Nizam's family of Hyderabad, since its founder, has, it is said, produced a ruler of even ordinary capacity; and, from historical and official

records, no minister has been found of more than usual average ability. The restoration of the Berars might be justifiable on other grounds; but the present is, we think, a most inopportune moment for such an act. We hope we have said enough to prove that the Nizam has been treated with every indulgence, and that no spoliation or injustice can be imputed to the English Government."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 7th August 1876.

It is said that the Berar question may be solved in a satisfactory way. Lord Salisbury seems to think that if the Nizam will capitalize the expenses of the Hyderabad contingent, the Berars may be restored to His Highness. This is practicle.

TIMES OF INDIA, 7th August 1876.

MADRAS.

Sir Salar Jung.—A strange story is told by the Secunderabad paper. It appears that certain Rajahs and Nawabs, sorely vexed and envious at the high honor which H. E. Sir Salar Jung has received in England, have determined upon making pilgrimages to Mecca and Benares "to calm their perturbed spirits." Our contemporary adds:—"Our informant leads us to believe that these self-same worthies would have been better pleased had the accident, which His Excellency recently sustained, terminated less favourably."

ENGLISHMAN, 7th August 1876.

The Trentham party is broken up, and the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Salar Jung have gone north, to Dunrobin. I have not heard whether Sir Salar has induced his fellow-guest at Trentham, that "Brummagem Burke," John Bright, to champion the young Nizam's claim for the restitution of the Berars against the adverse decision of Lord Salisbury, or the Council. Another fellow-guest of Sir Salar's at Trentham was, I hear, that remarkable individual Mr. Mackenzie of Kintail, who has lately had a stroke of odd good luck. He is not at all of the turf turf, but some friend recently advising him to buy a horse, he bought it, and Rob Roy, the Laird of Kintail's equine acquisition, has since gone up in the market, and stands a chance of winning next year's Derby. When the Laird of Kintail was first told of his good fortune, his grateful excitement broke out in the vernacular—"Eh! mon, I did no ken that when I bocht it."

MADRAS MAIL 8th August 1876.

CONTEMPORARY INDIAN OPINION.

THE BERARS QUESTION.

The Statesman remarks that the most careless observer, we think, can hardly fail to detect in our attitude on this Berars' question, the misgiving with which the Government itself views the propriety of retaining the province. The Pioneer unconsciously discloses this misgiving when it says "that the British Government will eventually give bank Berar" is, it thinks, "very probable." But why should we give back the Berars if it is right to retain them? Is it in this doubtful way, that men conscious of their rights, are accustomed to speak of them? And in what way do these eight columns of weary talk about our magnanimity towards the Nizam's of last century and their unworthy response, justify our refusal to do what is right now? As a matter of fact it is a romance only that the Pioneer has given of the history of our relations with the Nizam's. If the Nizam's were to tell the story, how differently would it run. It suits the journal to present one side of the shield only to us, while the other is ignored as though it had no existence. Were our treaties with the Nizam's, and our conduct towards them, in the long and doubtful contests in which we were engaged first with the French, and then with Mysore, and finally with the Mahrattas, dictated by anything whatever but consideration for our own interest? If we shewed magnanimity towards them, was it that we felt a generous interest in their fortunes, or that we sought to promote our own, by detaching them from the host of enemies which the progress of our arms as foreign invaders had created for us in the country? And how idle and futile is it, remembering the terror with which our progress was regarded by the native Princes of the country, to make it a reproach against any of them, that their alliances with us were hollow and insincere. The wonder is not that they were often so, but that they were ever otherwise so. And our attitude is—We could, and would not. We can make up our minds neither to annex the province boldly, nor to restore it frankly; and when tired of waiting, the Nizam's Minister carries his appeal to Parliament, he is denounced by one English journal in the country as a traitor, while the conduct of the Nizam's ancestors towards us, is impeached by another.

ATHENÆUM 8th August 1876.

Talking of Mr. Saunders the new Chief Commissioner and late Resident at Hyderabad, his personal amiability and courtesy of manner recall the

old days when as Judicial Commissioner and on one or two occasions, Acting Chief, his popularity was unbounded. I perfectly recollect the day and the hour some years ago when Mr. Saunders received a congratulatory address from the native and European community of Bangalore on his appointment to be Resident at Hyderabad. He has, it seems to me, considerably aged since then, but he is not one wit changed in other respects. By the way, it is significant that following closely, very closely on Mr. Saunders' late trip home to see Lord Salisbury, Sir Salar Jung should now be returning to Hyderabad a much more disappointed man than his old friend. The story goes here that Sir Salar Jung has been coolly snubbed in the matter which primarily induced his visit to England, and that a petition which he carried with him, purporting to come from the people of Hyderabad with reference to the Berars was seriously advised not to be presented to Lord Salisbury by certain influential parties, and it will probably therefore never find public expression in print. On the whole, I fancy, Sir Salar's visit to England was a mistake, and it is quite certain he will have to answer a good many inquisitive questions on his return.

DECCAN HERALD, 9th August 1876.

"Vanity Fair" says:—"Sir Salar Jung is the bearer of a formal petition on behalf of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for the restoration to that State of the Berars. We have reason to believe, however, that acting upon a hint thrown out to that effect, this request has not been formally submitted to Her Majesty's Government, who have thus been relieved from the necessity of refusing it"

ENGLISHMAN, 10th August 1876.

The writer of "Babylonian Bubbles in the Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"I hear, on good authority, that Sir Salar Jung has been courteously, but decisively, snubbed, so far as his demand for the Berars goes, by Lord Salisbury. This might have been expected. Be the claims of the Nizam ever so valid in a legal point of view, Government will never again surrender that magnificent province to the chances of Native misrule. Of course, there are not wanting some well-born parasites to tell Sir Salar the contrary. English society is, unhappily, not altogether devoid of itching palms. But all the backsheesh in the world will not influence the Government of England to restore the Berars."

DECCAN HERALD, 11th August 1876.

GRADATION OF INDIAN PRINCES.

A recent number of Allen's Indian Mail contains a supplement which deserves notice, as an attempt to settle the "gradation list" of the native Indian princes, who, in their several degrees, owe allegiance to the Empress of India. In drawing up this list of 120 chiefs who rule among them an area of nearly half-a-million square miles, peopled by about 40,000,000 souls, the writer aims not only to bring out the true relations of the several chiefs with the Paramount Power, but also to impress upon the Indian Government the duty of assigning to each of them his proper place in any future gathering of Indian feudatories for purposes of State ceremonial. Some of our readers will remember how at the grand darbar held by Lord Mayo in Rajpootana, the Rajah of Jodhpur refused to attend rather than accept a place below his rival of Jaipur. A like quarrel for precedence marred the Delhi Darbar in 1874, and again last year and this, during the Prince's visit, much perplexity arose from the same cause, the Rana of Odaipur, for instance, refusing to sit below Baroda. At home, too, during the recent debates about the Queen's titles, we saw what opposite ideas regarding the status of native princes found utterance in the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Sir G. Campbell. In trying to explode the fallacy that India possess any prince independent of the British power, Sir G. Campbell described them a little too sweepingly as "heads of great clans" like the Duke of Argyll." Such a definition would hardly apply to the Mohammedan ruler of Hyderabad, whose subjects are mainly Hindus, nor to the Rajah of Kashmir, a Hindu ruling over Mahomedans. It is certain, on the other hand, that the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Gaikwar of Baroda are really no more independent than the Nawab of Tonk, whose father was deposed by Lord Lawrence; or the young Rajah of Mysore, whose country is administered by an English Civil Servant. The very fact of the Sonad, or patent, granted to the Nizam by Lord Canning, proves that the greatest of these princes holds his place and power only on condition of loyalty to the British Crown, and of faithful adherence to the terms of those "treaties, grants, or engagements," which record the extent of his vassalage to the Paramount Power. In the list before us the chiefs are graded with reference mainly to their present importance, political and territorial. If old and high descent were alone considered, some of the Rajput princes would claim the foremost place. Udaipur, for instance, is the head of all the Rajputs and the bluest-blooded of Indian princes. But his present salute is only seventeen guns, whereas Baroda, with only a few more than a thousand subjects, is saluted with twenty-one. It is now proposed to give them

nineteen guns a-piece. The Nizam, as ruler of much the biggest Native State in India, with the largest population and the highest revenue, is fairly allotted the headship among his rivals, retaining his present salute of twenty-one guns. Next to him the author of the list would place the Rajah of Mysore on account of his wealth of territory, his numerous subjects, and his ancient lineage. These two are to form the First Class with twenty-one guns salute. The Second Class, with a salute of nineteen guns, is led off by Sindia who in everything but ancient birth might claim to rank with Mysore. He is followed by Baroda, who might fairly, we think, have been placed below Udaipur, Kashmir, Travancore, and Jaipur. Nor is it easy to see why the last named and Jodhpur should be remanded to Class III. with a salute of seventeen guns, while Kolapur and Bhopal figure in the class above. Class IV., with fifteen guns, contains fifteen chiefs, headed by the Mohammedan Nawab of Tonk, who would surely feel strange at such promotion above Alwar and Dholpur. Five chiefs are placed in the next class, with a salute of thirteen guns. Class VI., entitled to eleven guns, contains thirty-one chiefs led off by Jhind, Nbhna, and Kapurthalla. Twenty-nine chiefs of all sorts are allotted to Class VII., with a salute of nine guns; while seventeen others, whose total revenue amount only to £124,000, are placed in the last class, which entitles them to salutes of seven guns. That this scheme of precedence is open to criticism its author himself is aware, for the question whether Udaipur should not rank above Indore, and rests his preference of the latter on historical grounds, as having "twice fought the British upon equal terms." In the same way special allowance is sometimes made for ancient lineage, past services, or famous antecedent. The list, however, is only offered "suggestively," as an aid to the settlement of many nice questions; and, as such, it claims due consideration in high official quarters. For a much larger class of readers its value should be great, as presenting in a convenient and accurate form a good deal of information not always to be found in Colonel Malleson's gleanings from Aitchison and Lepel Griffin.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were at Goodwood when the mail left. Sir Salar Jung was there with the Royal party on the Cup Day.

The Pioneer publishes news which if true is of great political importance. The Secretary of State, it is intimated, "will recommend the Viceroy to appoint a Special Commission on the Berar Question, consisting of three military or civil officers named by the Supreme Government, three legal members of the High Court of Calcutta, and three Europeans or

natives, for the Nizam. The Commission, it is asserted will assemble at Hyderabad next cold season, and will report direct to the Viceroy." When the Government of Lord Northbrook, nearly two years ago, refused even to discuss the question of the claim of the Nizam to the Berars, and returned unread the letters of Sir Salar Jung upon the subject, we stated that it was impossible that such tactics could succeed. We urged the Government if it had a satisfactory answer to the claim for the restoration of the Berars to make it known, for the *prima facie* case of the Nizam's Government was so strong that the judgment of the public would be given in the latter's favour if the attempt were made to burke the question by refusing to discuss it. The news which the *Pioneer* now publishes shows that Lord Salisbury holds upon that point the same opinion that we expressed two years ago. The claim of the Nizam to the Berars will be heard by a mixed commission, and the whole merits of the question will be fully ascertained before a decision is arrived at. This shows a distinct advance in political morality. But what if the mixed commission should disagree as to the facts, or as to the inferences to be drawn from them? With whom is the decision to rest in that not very improbable case?

LONDON TIMES, 2nd August 1876.

FRANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST. 1, 9-30 P. M.

Sir Salar Jung and his Suite arrived here at 10 last night. Though not yet wholly recovered from his unfortunate fall on his former visit, he was able to take a drive to-day. To-morrow His Excellency will attend the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles, and in the evening will go to the Opera. It is believed that he will quit Paris on Thursday or Friday. He is staying at the Hotel Bedford, which was illuminated in anticipation of his arrival, a compact crowd, in spite of the advanced hour, collecting to see him alight.

The Chamber of Deputies, having in previous sittings disposed of the Education Budget, began to-day the consideration of the War Estimates. There was first of all a discussion on a supplementary vote of 32,510,308*f.* for the current year to meet the expense of a decree issued last year at the instance of the Minister of War, which makes the soldier's pay a round

number of decimes, so as to be more easily calculated and paid, which assimilates the pay of the various Staff officers. These alterations were universally approved, but it was contended that the Minister had committed an irregularity in not asking for the vote last Session. The Budget Committee, in order to impress upon him the duty of a strict observance of the law, proposed a reduction of the vote by 200,000*fr.*, as regards the Staff officers. M. Leon Renault urged that it was sufficient to have obtained an assurance that the irregularity would not be repeated; and M. Gambetta, as Chairman of the Committee, suggested a reduction of only 50,000*fr.* This sum still exciting murmurs, he agreed to strike only 3,000*fr.* off the vote, and this course was adopted. As to the Army Estimates for 1877, M. Renault went into an elaborate criticism of the reductions proposed by the Committee, and M. Langlois is to reply to him to-morrow.

The first ground was broken to-day on the Champ de Mars for the International Exhibition of 1878.

Marshal MacMahon opened to-day in the Palais de l'Industrie the annual Exhibition of Fine Arts supplied to manufactures.

Queen Isabella, before leaving for Spain, forwarded 5,000*fr.* to the Prefect of the Seine for the poor of Paris.

LONDON TIMES, 4th August 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 3.

Sir Salar Jung left Paris this morning. He will remain a day in Milan. Thence he goes to Brindisi, where he will embark to arrive at Bombay on the 24th, in order to re-enter Hyderabad on the 27th. During the two days the Minister of Hyderabad has passed in Paris, he has been able to take a glance at the principal sights and to get an idea of the city which Victor Hugo has baptized "the brain of the world." Sir Salar Jung, who is gifted with a real power of observation, does not appear to have thought the ambitious metaphor of the French poet justified. He had been much struck with the severe aspect and the incessant activity of London, which has left in his mind the recollection of the capital of a people with a steady destiny, while Paris seemed to him to have been created for pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises. Nevertheless, like all

foreigners, he was struck by the marvels of the capital of France, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Bridges, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Bois de Boulogne. Yesterday his Excellency visited, among other buildings, Notre Dame, where he was much struck by one of the persons charged with exhibiting what is called the "treasure" showing him the coronation robe of the first Emperor, and adding "This is the who Napoleon I. wore at his coronation, and which the Emperor Napoleon IV., at present in England, will wear when he comes over to his coronation." "One must never say this or that will occur, nor call any one King who cannot dwell in his own country," replied Sir Salar, philosophically. He seemed much interested in the adventures of the Colonne Vendome. The justice of his observations during his excursions struck everybody with him. In the evening he went to the Opera and witnessed with great interest the representation of *La Juive*. He admired, above all, the magnificent staircase, which is the chief charm of the building. It was very interesting to see, on the one hand, the Indian Minister and his suite, with sustained attention, following the vicissitudes in the complicated libretto with which it was attempted to explain the thread of the story to them, while, on the other, it was precisely themselves on whom the principal attention of the public was fixed, giving rise to the strangest and most diverting suppositions. For instance, behind Sir Salar Jung some one said he was an Oriental prince who had revolted, escaped from Turkish captivity and been wounded in doing so. Many other such solutions of more or less ingenious absurdity were made. I may remark here that France has constructed an Opera-house which has cost 35,000,000*fr.*, and which still requires an annual subsidy of 600,000*fr.* or 800,000*fr.* Well, I am told it has kept people running about for two days to find a box at any price in order that this Indian Prince might be present at a performance before leaving Europe. It has not occurred to the Ministry to reserve, in a city which is a kind of universal caravansary, the power of doing the honours of the National Opera to one of the distinguished guests who have come to visit the "brain of the world." It is a strange and vexatious omission.

LONDON TIMES, 5th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, as our Paris Correspondent stated yesterday, seems to have been much interested by his visit to the French capital and to have expressed some comparison between it and that of our own country. It would be instructive to read the frank and circumstantial criticisms of a visitor at once so keen-sighted and, with all his European acquirements, so

steeped in the traditions of the East. In more than one masterpiece of literature, fiction has used the comments of such a spectator to lay bare the follies of our civilization. The Minister of Hyderabad has too much Oriental politeness to risk many adverse criticisms on the countries of which he has been the great, but he implied that, in his opinion, Paris and London typified the destinies of their respective countries. While struck with such sights as the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, he does not seem to have agreed with M. Victor Hugo that Paris is the brain of the "world." He thought that it had been created for "pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises;" while "the severe aspect and the incessant activity of London" left in his mind the memory of "a people with a steady destiny." Sir Salar Jung doubtless meant that the aspect of the two capitals explains much in the character and the history of the two nations. Being an Oriental, he may be excused if he thinks that France has in some important respects been less successful than this country. He may naturally think that the conquest of India is the greatest feat of the English race, and that the qualities exhibited by Clive and Hastings will be found equally decisive in Europe. An acute Oriental might thus take Paris to be a symbol of French frivolity, and London of English devotion to prosaic work. But in truth, such a comparison would be essentially unjust to the French. Whatever may be the frivolity of their capital, there is not a more industrious people in the world, nor is there a people more tenacious of its purpose. Sufficient proofs of French activity, thrift and freedom from the worship of mere pleasure Sir Salar would have found if he had paid a few visits to the Provinces.

Yet, in a certain sense, Sir Salar Jung is right in assuming that the two capitals represent their respective countries. The history of Paris at least has to a very great extent been the history of France, and that fact explains much of the misfortune which still attends her political career. It has become a truism to say that France has suffered from "a flow of blood to the head." There was a time, however, when she seemed to be on the way to as vigorous a Provincial life as that which has given unexampled stability to England. She had local liberties and institutions, many centres of thought and independence, an aristocracy at home among their tenantry, a vigorous middle class in the country towns, the stimulus of religious descent as well as the Conservative agency of an established church, and other of the advantages which we enumerate when we seek to explain the course of English history. At one time France might seem to have had substantially all the political elements of success that England had, except the English race and the English Channel. When we ask how so many of those advantages were frittered away, we find the capital destroying pro-

vincial vigour by means of what seems a mysterious fatality, even after historical analysis has exhausted its subtlety. The Court drew more and more power to itself as the great nobles wasted their strength in civil wars. The court was just strong enough to give the victor to Catholicism at the Reformation, after Protestantism had made more brilliant progress than it had exhibited even in England. The court in the course of little more than a century was able to destroy the power of the middle class—that class which held in its hands the chief secrets of industry, and was the best fitted to be a battress between the Crown and the mob. The Court broke the power of the nobles and marked them out for the vengeance of revolution when it drew them away from their estates and their duties to transform them into parasites. The Court extinguished all but the name of local Courts of Justice and Assemblies for the transaction of Provincial business to make room for a system of centralization which, when completed by the genius of Napoleon, became the strongest instrument of despotism ever fashioned by the wit of man. The court did all these things, and the court signified the capital. The court was the strongest force developed in the collision of interests, classes, provinces, and religions. Long before the Revolution it represented France with a completeness to which there was no parallel in the court of our own land; and when the Revolution swept Monarchy, aristocracy, and Church all away, the capital remained to wield the tremendous power which had been gathered into one knot in the course of centuries.

Hence Paris is indeed France in a very important sense, while London, in spite of all its vastness, is England in no sense whatsoever. Our large provincial towns, the competing pride and jealousies of historic places, the rivalry of borough and county, the wealth of the great manufacturing communities, the local power and influence of the hereditary classes who own the land, the position and the authority of our Universities, the free development of religious life outside as well as inside the national Church, have given England far more centres of political vitality than France, and thus have lessened the authority of the capital. Nothing can be more characteristic of the two countries than the contrast between the jealousy with which the House of Commons regards any grant of Imperial funds for what seem to be metropolitan purposes and the way in which France is taxed to ornament Paris. London had to pay for the Thames Embankment, but the State helps Paris to build and maintain even such temples of luxury as opera-houses, and gives subventions to the chief Perisian theatres. The new Opera-houses, which Sir Salar Jung visited, receives a yearly subsidy of from 600,000 to 800,000 francs; and although a protest is sometimes made in the Assembly against such a distribution of the public money, the

opposition is as feeble as the motions against particular items of the Civil List are in our own House of Commons. It scarcely occurs to the peasantry of Touraine or to the manufacturers of Lyons that they are wronged because their money is taken to pay for the amusement of the capital. Much as they may dislike the political influence of Paris, they feel that Paris belongs to them as well as to the Parisians. But, politically, the tide of decentralization has begun to flow. Vigorous efforts are made to lessen the power of the capital and develop the self-governing capacities of the provinces. The presence of the Assembly at Versailles is but one of many signs that, in the opinion of the most thoughtful Frenchmen, Paris has too long been France. The extension of the powers vested in the General Councils, the creation of provincial Universities, the growth of what we may call a strong Country Party, and the court paid by the Radicals to the peasantry, all show a disposition to make Paris of less account in the political organization of France.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 7th August 1876.

A correspondent writes to us:—Sir Salar Jung, or, as he is called in a Parisian print, "H. E. Sir Salar Jung, the famous nabob," left Paris on Thursday morning, amid the marked attentions of a crowd of five thousand Parisians, who had assembled to see him start from the Rue de l'Arcade. Before leaving, "the Rajah," as he is also called by well-informed persons across the Channel, expressed to the proprietor of the hotel in which he was staying his sense of the excellence of the arrangements which had been made for his comfort; after which he gave orders for the distribution of a sum of 600*fr.* among the waiters. General enthusiasm was the result, an enthusiasm heightened by the circumstance that "the Rajah" had demanded ten landaus, six omnibuses, and nine waggons for the conveyance of himself, a suit of sixty-four persons, and the luggage of the party. "Sir Salar" himself, as, indeed, might have been expected, took a seat in one of the landaus, with Dr. Williamson and one "Captain Trevor," who, we are assured, had been despatched by the British Government as its envoy to do honour to the "Nabob." On his way to the Lyons station the same attentions everywhere pursued "the Indian Prince" (another designation accorded to his Excellency) as in the Rue de l'Arcade. It is only to be regretted that French knowledge of Indian affairs, though precise, should be limited. Otherwise it might have been understood in Paris that "Sir Salar Jung" was as much entitled to the appellations of

Gaikwar and Nizam as to those of Nabob and Rajah, and a pleasing variety of titles might thus have been at the disposition of newspapers anxious to do honour to distinguished foreigner.

HOME NEWS, 11th August 1876.

I am told that Sir Salar Jung has left for India with his case and his claims very much where they were when he arrived. He has been a good deal spat upon by the India House Authorities ever since he came to England, and has by them been prevented from exposing the Nizam's claims either in Parliament or the Press. In a multitude of counsellors there is often the reverse of wisdom, and the truth of this has been proved by Sir Salar Jung having utterly failed in the object of his mission to England.

PIONEER, 12th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, in walking home from the Review in Hyde Park, got wedged in with the crowd, and, as might have been expected, came in for a good deal of chaff. "So you're the Nice'am, hare you?" quoth one navvy to the shivering Mahomedan, with supreme contempt; "I'd rather not take a slice, not if I know it!" Whereupon a great bellow of laughter, and inquiries as to "what 'ave yer done with yer banjo?"

FRIEND OF INDIA, 12th August 1876.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE BERAR QUESTION.

An ill-informed, inaccurate, or untruthful writer may in a single column advance perversions of the truth and positive misstatements which it require a volume to correct and disprove. Yet a tissue of misstatements is often useful either as showing the weakness of the case which they are meant to support, or as affording an opportunity by the correction of them, to set the facts in a clear light, and give greater force to the arguments based upon them. Could we afford the space to examine in detail and expose with the requisite fulness the case for the retention by us of the districts of Berar, as recently stated by the *Englishman*, we should make not

an unanswerable case for the restoration of these districts. Even by touching briefly, as we intend to do, on some of the statements and arguments of our contemporary, we shall show how the cause totters which rests on such support, and how defenceless it must be when so able and respectable a journal, after long deliberation, has spoken so.

Let us commence by clearing away one or two misconceptions. The case for the restoration of Berar does not stand or fall with the character of Sir Salar Jung, neither does it stand or fall with the character of his supporters. No one proposes to restore the districts to the Nizam because his minister is able and amiable and stood fast in troublous times to the British alliance. Sir Salar Jung's character and services may conciliate a more patient hearing from opponents, but do not affect the strength of his arguments. But, it is alleged, he is ambitious, and therefore we must distrust his motives. It is not improbable that he is ambitious; able statesmen often are; but his ambition need not drive us to falsify history, or deny to established premises their just conclusion; nor, at least till it has been shown to be dangerous to the British Government, should it make us shrink from doing what we would otherwise allow to be just. But, it is said, the motives of some of Sir Salar Jung's partisans are open to suspicion. This is not improbable. But the question to be asked is not, what are the motives of this or that partizan, but, is the cause just. The *World* has, it seems, written an offensive article in support of his claim, and the *World* stands convicted of tergiversation, if not of greater crimes. Its language is violent, and its statements are inaccurate. Suppose all this admitted:—what then? The *World's* inaccuracy is certainly not more damaging to the case than the inaccuracy of the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are in its favour. But we have heard enough of the *World's* inaccuracy. In our issue of the 22nd ultimo we proved that on the only point on which the *Pioneer* condescended to contradict the *World*, the *World* was right, and the Allahabad authority wrong and shockingly ignorant. We have no objections to sweeping assertions, if they are, or can be, proved. But when an opponents statements are declared to be false or inaccurate, at least some proof should follow the declaration.

But we must proceed. The *Englishman* sets out with the admission that "Sir Salar Jung's argument, considered superficially only, is no doubt plausible, and, from his point of view, deserves the fullest consideration on its own merits." This is so far satisfactory, and we shall not cavil at phrases though the phraseology is peculiar. The writer has looked at the question from Sir Salar Jung's point of view, and is prepared to consider his argument on its own merits. He sees that it is superficially plausible, and we infer that he is about to take us below the fair-seeming surface,

and show us by the help of historical facts and sound arguments, how this Belial of Hyderabad contrives to make the worse appear the better reason. Premising that the principal cause of discord between the Nizam and the British Government has been the Hyderabad Contingent, the writer professes to give a brief history of the contingent. "In 1801, soon after the treaty of Deogaon, by which the Nizam agreed to furnish the British Government in time of war with an army of 15,000 men, a force was substituted, at the joint suggestion of the minister, Chundoo Lall, and the Resident, called the British contingent, &c." The treaty, known in India history as the treaty of Deogaon, was entered into between Major-General Wellesley and the Rajah of Nagpore on the 17th of December 1803. It has as much to do with the subject as the treaty of Paris. It was by the treaty of 1800, with the Nizam of Hyderabad, that the latter became bound to furnish 15,000 men from his own army in time of war. It was not "soon after this in 1801" that the force known as the contingent was substituted. The first nucleus of that force was organized in 1813 under the name of the Russell Brigade. Chundoo Lall did not become minister till 1809, though as financial assistant to Meer Alum he had exercised an uncertain amount of power for four or five years previous to that date. These small inaccuracies have little to do with the main argument, but they cast some light on the character of the guide who is to take us below the plausible surface of Sir Salar Jung's argument. It is something to be even plausible. The writer who, proceeding to rectify the mistakes of others, begins by committing such a set of blunders is not even plausible. If proof is wanted—we observe that our contemporaries who oppose us on this question wisely abstain from calling evidence—we refer our readers to Lord Metcalfe's despatch of the 13th May 1829, quoted by us in our issue of the 22nd ultimo, in which after stating the manner in which Moncer-ool-Moolk was made nominal, and Chundoo Lall, real, minister, which was in 1809, he says: "The next great step in the advancement or our influence and interference in the Nizam's affairs was the substitution in lieu of portions of his own army, of troops of all arms—cavalry, artillery and infantry—of his own army, of troops of all arms—cavalry, artillery and infantry—raised, disciplined, and commanded by British officers." The *Calcutta Review* of March 1849—"We need only point to the treaty of 1800 as one immediate cause of embarrassment, by the continued drain made on the revenues of the country for the maintenance of a contingent force, commencing from the formation of the first brigade in 1813." From the prominence given by our contemporary to the name of Chundoo Lall it would be inferred that the suggestion was at least partly his. In point of fact it was not his at all, but the Resident's solely, the minister agreeing to the suggestion of course, as he did to everything else the Resident insisted on.

How completely, he was our creature, and how absolutely powerless were the Nizam and his nominal minister, Moncer-ool-Moolk, is well known, and is clearly stated in Metcalfe's despatch already referred to. Some light on this point may be obtained from a minute by Mr. Stuart, a member of the Governor-General's Council, recorded on the 1st of January 1820. He says, "the plan was first proposed to the minister by the Resident himself; and was evidently pressed in a manner not to be resisted," and afterwards adds, "the Resident had with all the weight of the British influence passed this arrangement upon the native State."

We again quote the *Englishman*: "Why a force planted and organized on so large a scale should have been imposed on the Nizam, and accepted by him in the first instance, does not appear, nor does it seem to have been justified by the existence of any treaty or agreement." Why it was accepted by the Nizam, or rather by Chundoo Lall, we have just seen; why we, without, as the *Englishman* admits, any treaty or agreement to justify us, imposed such a force on him will appear when we come to speak of the advantages we derived from it. Our contemporary proceeds:

But, as the contingent was maintained, without reluctance, at Hyderabad for more than forty years, on terms agreed to by the successive rulers of Hyderabad; as the English Government had never urged its support, or gained anything by its continuance, and had reluctantly, for years, made the Nizam large advances towards its maintenance, the Nizam was, by the obligations of the treaty, clearly called upon, in all equity, to pay the heavy debts, which, in 1849, amounted to more than fifty lakhs, due for the maintenance of a force whose strength he had always declined to reduce, whose presence in his capital and territory he had never resented, and whose expenses he had never repudiated unpunctual as were his payments.

We are now, we presume, below the surface. Let us examine for a little this comprehensive, and apparently conclusive argument. Observe: The contingent was maintained by the Nizam for forty years without reluctance; we never urged its support; we gained nothing by its continuance. We have seen how the force was imposed irresistibly upon the Nizam. We may further quote Metcalfe's minute; "This arrangement could only have been effected through the entire subserviency of the minister, for it must have been quite revolting to the feelings of the Court and of the Chiefs of the national army." In the Marquis of Hastings' letter of instructions to the Resident, dated 26th October 1819 he says; "This invariable attention to the interests of Chundoo Lall (to which we are in honour bound) and the maintenance of the Reformed Troops" (that is, the Contingent) "are the essentials for us." Yet we are told that we never urged its support. The Resident General Fraser, in his letter to Government dated 26th July

1842, says that if the Nizam be permitted to feel himself at all independent, "besides other evils which may arise, we shall experience one of great magnitude, in a proposition on the part of His Highness for the disbandment of the contingent to which he is known to be averse, and of which neither the continued maintenance, nor the original organization, are provided by any existing treaty." Yet we are told, it was maintained by the Nizam's without reluctance. On the 27th of May 1851, Lord Dalhousie wrote to the Nizam the following. "The efficient maintenance of that Force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing treaties." Yet we "never urged its support!" Dalhousie was afterwards, if not then, perfectly aware that no such treaty obligation rested on the Nizam,* but not a hint of such knowledge was allowed to reach His Highness, who was always told that he must maintain the Contingent according to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1800. We might fill columns with further citation of authorities from the days of Lord Hastings to the days of Dalhousie to prove that the Nizam's were urged and in fact coerced to maintain the Contingent. The Marquis of Hastings told the Resident (Letter of 26th October 1819 already quoted) that the maintenance of the contingent was one of the "essentials," for us, and he went on to say that it "will have taken such root in the establishment of the country that there can now be little hazard, and shortly there will be none, of any endeavours to reduce it." Does that seem to shew that it was held by the Indian Government to be the pure matter of indifference that the *Englishman* says it was? As to the assertion that the terms were agreed to by the successive rulers of Hyderabad, it is easy to see how that was brought about, and we may mention in passing that the quotations from Mr. Stuart already given have special reference to the arrangements made for the payment of the troops. The arrangement was pressed upon the Nizam "in a manner not to be resisted."

None of the assertions of our contemporary, that we have already commented on, are new; they have often been made and as often disproved. But we believe the extraordinary statement, that we never gained anything by the maintenance of the Contingent, is as new as it is false and absurd. Who on earth did gain by it, then? The Nizam? We challenge any one to point out a single service it ever performed for the Nizam, which the Subsidiary Force was not bound by the treaty of 1800 to perform. And for the support of the Subsidiary Force we had accepted as recompense the districts ceded in perpetuity by that treaty. It rendered services to the Nizam which we were paid for performing by other means, and the

* We take the opportunity of correcting a mis-statement in a former article, where Dalhousie's letter above-mentioned was said to have been written in 1851, instead of 1851.

burden of its support brought his state into terrible financial disorder which the genius of Dalhousie cured by amputation. But no one but the Englishman pretends that we gained nothing by the Contingent. Let us hear Metcalfe again :

"The existence of a force" (he is speaking of the Contingent) "paid by a native State, but commanded by our officers, and entirely under our control, is undoubtedly a great political advantage. It is an accession to our military strength at the expense of another power, and without cost to us; an accession of military strength in a conquered empire, where military strength is very thing. The advantage is immense. But I cannot say that I think the arrangement a just one towards the Native State. The same circumstances which make it so advantageous to us, make it unjust to the State at whose expense it is upheld.

The subserviency of the Minister at Hyderabad has rendered this kind of force in the Nizam's territories a sort of plaything for the Resident, and an extensive source of patronage at the Nizam's expense."

The Calcutta Review of March 1849, while supporting with all its ability the policy of the British Government, makes the following admission :

"But instead of attempting to trace the source of the evil, or wasting time in unavailing regrets at what can never be recalled, we will at once make this concession, that the weakness, and disorders of the Hyderabad Government, irrespectively of the evil administration common to all native States, are in some degree the necessary consequences of the Nizam's political situation, and that from causes arising out of an alliance with us, the Nizam is as much the victim as the author of the abuses which we are now deploring.

We need only point to the treaty of 1800, as one immediate cause of embarrassment, by the continual drain made on the revenues of the country for the maintenance of a contingent force, commencing from the formation of the first brigade in 1813. And however, much this may have contributed to the advancement of our mutual interests, it has undoubtedly tended very materially to exhaust the treasury of one whom we professed to be friend. By the treaty in question the Nizam is bound to provide in time of war 6,000 Infantry and 9,000 Cavalry. Out of this engagement has arisen in time of peace the present expensive force, at a sacrifice of nearly one-third of the revenue. The result is an empty treasury, heavy debts, large arrears to the city troops, and on credit.

Such is the *Review's* statement,—and it might be far more highly coloured, of the advantages derived from the Contingent by the Nizam. In the same article, we find the following paragraph, which is not worth

less as evidence because it is taken almost *verbatim* from a report by Sir Henry Russell.

"They" (the men of the Russell Brigade, the nucleus of the Contingent) "did no duty in the city, nor with any other troops in the Nizam's service. In name alone did they belong to the Nizam. They were paid regularly every month from the Resident's treasury" (the Nizam refunding the money) "and considered themselves as Company's troops. For all practical purposes they were as much so as those on our own immediate establishment, and could be made quite as useful."

As a special instance of useful service rendered by them it is mentioned that in 1817 they accompanied our army to Malwa, formed part of Sir John Malcolm's division at the battle of Mehidpore, and their conduct received the special praise of the General and the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. And,—to quote the *Review* once more, the Contingent "might on any occasion take its place in the field either with or without the Company's troops. It is besides an accession to our own strength without any cost to ourselves and these are not times (1849) to diminish our resources." We need not stay to amass more evidence. The Hyderabad Contingent has always been looked upon as a most important part of our military resources, and it has been left for the *Englishman* to discover that we never derived any gain from its maintenance. Or, if mere pecuniary gain be meant, we have in a former article shewn how much the Contingent enabled us to save by reducing the strength of the Subsidiary Force. And the gains of British Officers and subjects, and the patronage enjoyed by the Resident are matters on which a good deal might be said, if need were. The *Englishman*, apparently acting on some such principle as that the greater the accumulation of misstatements the more nearly do they gain the force of truth, goes on to say that the Nizam never resented the presence of the Contingent in his capital, and always declined to reduce its strength. Let the reader refer again to our quotation from General Fraser's letter for a just view of the Nizam's feeling towards the Contingent. As for the statement that he had always declined to reduce its strength, we have often come across it before, and now we think ourselves justified in asking for some proof of it. When, between 1813 and 1851, was he advised, or would he have been allowed, to reduce it? We should like a circumstantial answer to that question. And when it was suggested to him that he might reduce or disband the Contingent, what conditions or consequences were expressed or implied? We have thus exposed the untruthfulness of the statements by which our contemporary seeks to establish the conclusion that "the Nizam was by the obligations of the treaty, clearly called upon, in all equity, to pay the heavy debts, which, in 1849, amounted

to more than fifty lakhs, &c." No treaty obligations, no laws of equity, called upon him to pay those debts, but he was called upon by the Marquis of Dalhousie to pay them, and did it. What he could not pay in cash, he paid for by the temporary assignment of his territories. The debt was finally cancelled by the treaty of 1860, and it is not alleged anywhere or by any one that the Nizam now owes the Government any pecuniary debt. It has been clearly proved that the claim on account of the Contingent was always and altogether unjust, and that the Nizam ought never on that account to have been asked to part with his districts. But the claim, such as it was, has no longer any existence, and Sir Salar Jung simply asks a fair hearing for the arguments by which he justifies his claim that the administration of the Berars should now be restored to the Nizam, who is still acknowledged to be their rightful sovereign.

We have said enough to show how absolutely unreliable are the statements and reasoning of our contemporary. But there are other parts of the article which, for the sake of truth and justice, we shall feel bound to deal with in a future issue.

ENGLISHMAN, 12th August 1876.

We have already traced with some care and, we believe, with strict accuracy the history of those relations of the Government of India with the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad, which led in 1853 to the assignment to the former of the administration of the coveted districts of Berar. If some have applied the name of spoliation to that act of the Marquis of Dalhousie, we have given facts to show that the term is something more than rhetorical. We compelled the Nizam to support at a ruinous expence a military force for the performance of duties which we were bound by express treaty obligations to perform by other means. We were thus enabled to effect in the course of thirty years a saving which has been estimated at two hundred and forty lakhs of rupees by reducing the subsidiary force below the strength at which we were bound by the treaty of 1800 to uphold it. For a long series of years we appropriated a part of the Nizam's excise revenues amounting to about a lakh of rupees annually. When in 1851 the British Government became clamorous for the arrears due by the Nizam on account of the Contingent, his minister presented a bill for these abkaree revenues showing an amount of itself sufficient to extinguish the arrears claimed from him, and, lest it should be supposed that his claim was merely fabricated for the purpose, we may remind our readers that its justice has since been acknowledged. But in Dalhousie's day, the policy

now advocated by the *Pioneer* of refusing to acknowledge that the natives of India have any rights, was triumphant, and, while our debt to the Nizam was ignored, his debt to us, which we had first forced him to contract, was made the ground for wrenching from him his best prized districts. And so we got the Berars into our hands by the treaty of 1853.

Have any of our readers the simplicity to ask why, in these circumstances, the Nizam agreed to the treaty? Though we have no wish to use unnecessarily violent language, we are compelled to say that His Highness was led to give his consent by considerations similar to those which have led many a poor gentleman to put into alien hands his watch and purse. Dalhousie began by demanding the cession of Berar in perpetuity. The original draft of the sixth article was made to declare that "for the regular payment of the expense of the said Hyderabad contingent, His Highness the Nizam hereby cedes and assigns to the Honorable East India Company in perpetuity &c." Rejected by the Nizam. Then came a second proposal that "the revenues of the districts shall be permanently assigned to the Honorable East India Company &c.," the nominal sovereignty being reserved to the Nizam. Rejected like the first. The Nizam, reduced to the greatest straits as he was, would not take into consideration any proposal that involved parting with his territories or a part of his revenues in perpetuity. So strongly bent on acquiring them permanently was the Governor-General that he would doubtless have proceeded to extremities had he dared, but the attitude of the Court of Directors deterred him from openly infringing the Nizam's sovereign rights. A new article was accordingly framed by which the districts were temporarily assigned, and even to this arrangement, the Nizam consented only under an express threat of a military occupation of his territories, and on an assurance that the assignment was "merely for a time," and that he might recover his districts at any time, if he chose to have the contingent disbanded. He was distinctly informed that certain regiments were under orders to march on Hyderabad and that military operations would not be confined to the Berar districts. Having no alternative but to assign the districts or risk his sovereignty, he then consented to the assignment, and the treaty was signed.

The question to be decided now is whether we shall regard the temporary assignment of 1853 as such and take into consideration Sir Salar Jung's proposals for restoration on our own terms, or whether we shall in 1876 declare it to be, what Dalhousie desired it to be,—simple annexation and refuse to restore the territories on any terms. It is impossible to shirk the alternative. There can never come a more convenient time for restoration than the present, and a refusal to discuss the question will be tantamount to a declaration that we will never discuss it. Have we honestly

repudiated the Marquis of Dalhousie's policy of annexation, or are we prepared to go further than even he dared to go, and petrify the temporary assignment into irrevocable cession? It is impossible to imagine a set of conditions to arise in the future under which it would be more expedient than it now is to accede to the oft-repeated, eager, but respectful petition of Sir Salar Jung for restoration.

"I hear on good authority, that Sir Salar Jung has been courteously but decisively snubbed, so far as his demand for the Berars goes, by Lord Salisbury. This might have been expected. Be the claims of the Nizam ever so valid in a legal point of view, Government will never again surrender that magnificent province to the chances of native misrule. Of course, there are not wanting some well born parasites to tell Sir Salar the contrary. English society is, unhappily, not altogether devoid of itching palms. But all the bucksheesh in the world will not influence the Government of England to restore the Berars."

We make the above extract from the pages of a contemporary because in spite of the questionable taste of the closing sentences, it contains a good specimen of the style of reasoning which really influences those who most strongly oppose the claim of the Nizam. We like it better than the insincere course adopted by less honest writers who by concealing and perverting facts, try to show that we have always treated the Nizam in the most fair and honorable manner and that he has no shadow of claim to get back the Berars. Whether we resolve to restore the districts or not to restore them, let us at least tell the truth about the matter. "Be the claims of the Nizam ever so valid in a legal point of view, Government will never again surrender that magnificent province to the chances of native misrule." That is a way of putting the question which is at least intelligible, and it is fairly honest, though we shall soon have something to say about "the chances of native misrule."

PIONEER 14th August 1876.

A strange belief is gaining ground in London, we are told, that the Secretary of State for India has determined to recommend the Viceroy of India to appoint a special commission to inquire into the claims of the Nizam in the matter of the Berars. The commission, it is said, is to be composed of three officers, either military or civil, named by the Supreme Government, named by the High Court in Calcutta, and three gentlemen, Europeans or natives, named by the Nizam. The commission is to assemble at Hyderabad next cold season, and report direct to the India House through the Viceroy.

Its decision on the case to be final. Under these conditions, the Duke of Sutherland, who had undertaken to bring the affair before the House of Lords, and Sir George Bowyer, who had consented to do the same in the Commons, have postponed indefinitely their respective motions.

Sir Salar Jung returned to London the night before last, having visited in company with the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Tarbet, and two or three other gentlemen, all that was best worth seeing in Scotland and the northern counties of England. Last night he dined with the Duke of Cambridge, and afterwards went to a grand ball given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, where all the rank, fashion, and beauty still left in London were present. At 9-30 A. M. yesterday there was a review of the three battalions of Grenadier Guards—a magnificent sight—by the Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. Sir Salar was present at this military spectacle, and to-morrow, Saturday, the 22nd, he goes to a review of the troops at Aldershot, where the Prince of Wales will be present. After the review is over, Sir Salar will lunch with His Royal Highness in the Royal Pavillion. Certainly few visitors to England, even those of royal blood, have had so much attention paid them as has his excellence. On the subject of the Nizam's claims to the Berars, the daily press has as yet been silent. But in last week's All the Year Round there was a paper on this topic, in which the cudgels are taken up with vigour for the Hyderabad Government, and it is said that a longer article on the same subject, and with similar views, will appear in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August.

TIMES OF INDIA 16th August 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One grand night at the Middle Temple last term, a Hindoo gentleman, whether from extreme loyalty or from mischief, caused some confusion by drinking to "the Empress" when the Queen's health was proposed. A story went the other day that something similar had taken place in high quarters. Sir Salar Jung proposed the toast of "the Empress." All the guests, with one exception, rose to the toast, but drank to "the Queen." The exception was said to have been Mr. John Bright. Such was the story. But there is no truth in it. Sir Salar proposed "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India," and Mr. Bright rose, though he does not drink wine.

In spite of the London Gossip on the subjects, we are strongly disposed to disbelieve all stories which would represent Lord Salisbury as inclined to favour a restoration of the Berars to the Nizam. He cannot but be in possession of the true facts of the case as lately set forth at some length in these columns; and as for the Duke of Sutherland's action in Parliament, said to have been stayed in consideration of certain promises by the Secretary of State, what could the Secretary of State possibly care about the Duke of Sutherland's action in a matter of this kind. The established etiquette of Parliament in Indian matters would give him fifty opposition votes, or as many as he cared for to swell the Government majority against any hostile motion by an independent peer or members. All we feared was that Lord Salisbury whose eccentricities can never be completely foreseen, might have conceived a craze in favour of Sir Salar Jung's little intrigue; but since writing on the subject last, we have seen reason to feel sure this is not so.

BOMBAY GAZETTEE, 16th August 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

(Special Report for the Bombay Gazettee.)

At the house, 140, Piccadilly, London, engaged for the use of Sir Salar Jung during his sojourn in England, His Excellency, on the 26th July, received two important deputations from Manchester. The first was a deputation from the Corporation of that city, the second was from the Chamber of Commerce; and the purpose of both was to present addresses of welcome to Sir Salar Jung, and to express regret at the accident which had prevented his projected visit to their city. The gentlemen constituting the Corporation deputation were the Mayor and Town Clerk, those representing the Chamber of Commerce being Mr. Edmond Ashworth, President, Mr. Cheetham, Vice-President, and Mr. Browning, Secretary; and there were also present the three members of Parliament for Manchester, viz.:—Sir Thomas Bazley, Hugh Birley, and Mr. Jacob Bright; and also Mr. John Pender, M. P.

Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by the following members of his suite:—Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Mir Rayazhut Ali, Syed Hussein, Captain Clerk, and Mr. A. Oliphant, Private Secretary. Although still suffering from lameness and obliged to use crutches, Sir Salar Jung received his visitors at the entrance to the drawing room and extended to

each, as introduced, a cordial greeting. He then withdrew to his former position, and resumed his seat in the wheeled chair which his accident has rendered necessary.

Sir Thomas Bazley then briefly indicated the objects of the deputations, and

The Mayor on behalf of the Corporation of Manchester stated that they all deeply regretted his Excellency's inability to receive their welcome in their own city; and that the address now to be presented had been adopted with unanimity.

Sir Joseph Heron, Town Clerk of Manchester, then read the following address of the City Council:—

"To His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

"May it please your Excellency,—The Mayor aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester desire most cordially to welcome your Excellency, and to express the gratitude entertained by this Council, in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, for the invaluable and distinguished services which in times past were rendered by your Excellency to this country, and also the great disappointment and the deep regret felt that the state of your Excellency's health has prevented your paying as anticipated a visit to this city.

(Sd.) "M. CURTIS Mayor.

"JOSEPH HERON, TOWN CLERK"

Sir Salar Jung read the following reply:—Mr. Mayor, aldermen, and gentlemen,—I beg to tender you my most cordial thanks for the very kindly sentiments contained in the address with which you have honoured me and to express to you the great regret which I feel at having been prevented by the shortness of my stay in England and by the accident which has impeded my movements from paying a visit to the city of Manchester, which I had fully purposed doing when I made up my mind to visit England. It would have afforded me the greatest interest to have seen so important a centre of commercial industry. I shall ever esteem it one of the most fortunate events of my life that I should have been during a critical period in the history of the British Empire in India in a position to prove the sincerity of the Nizam's Government to Her Majesty, and I am glad to think that one of the results of my visit to this county may be to cement the ties which already bind the dominions of the Nizam with those of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

Mr. Ashworth, addressing His Excellency said—Your Excellency has heard from the Municipal authorities their address congratulating you on your arrival in England, and regretting your having been unable to receive their welcome in Manchester. We appear as the representatives of the commerce of Manchester, and we cannot the less regret your inability to visit that city because the commerce of Lancashire is so closely interwoven with the industries and commerce of India. Therefore we regret that you were accidentally prevented from coming to see the sources from which so much industry and commerce has grown. We have, however, adopted an address embodying the unanimous feeling of the members of the Chamber of Commerce regarding your Excellency.

Mr. Browning then read the following address:—

“To His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

“May it please your Excellency,—We, the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, beg to offer your Excellency a hearty welcome to this country, and we sincerely regret the unfortunate incident which has rendered you unable to visit Manchester, which place, if your tour had been extended to the provinces, would doubtless, in its connection with the cotton manufacture, have been interested in visiting. The relations existing between the staple industry of Lancashire and the cotton growing districts of India furnish a community of interests bestowing mutual benefits, and in this connection your Excellency will be aware of the profound interest which this Chamber and the people of Lancashire take in the prosperity of India. It has been the aim of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to avail itself of all opportunities for the development of the natural productions of the soil of India and at the same time to promote industrial and commercial pursuits amongst the people. We desire cordially to acknowledge the services to your Excellency in your capacity of Prime Minister to the vast province of Hyderabad, as a fellow-worker in the same direction; and we rejoice in the opportunity which your visit to this country has afforded us of testifying to you personally our admiration of the firmness and wisdom of your Government, which it has received the approval of Europeans has established your claim to the lasting gratitude of the native population. We look forward with hopeful anticipation that the example of your administration may be followed by the native princes in the other provinces of India, that thereby law and order may be maintained, trade and commerce promoted, and the native cultivator secured in the possession of the fruits of his industry. We trust that your health may be speedily restored to you, and that your valuable life may be prolonged to the increasing benefit and substantial advantage of your fel-

low-countrymen.

“Signed on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

“EDMOND ASHWORTH, President,
“BROWNING, Secretary.”

Sir Salar Jung in reply said—Mr. President, and gentlemen,—It has given me great satisfaction to receive the address you have had the goodness to present to me. I cordially reciprocate the regret you are kind enough to express at the unfortunate circumstance which has rendered it impossible for me to pay a visit to Manchester, the more so as it would have afforded me an opportunity of offering to you in your own city my personal assurances of the lively interest which I feel in the industry of the City of Manchester as a centre which is connected in a special manner with the Nizam's dominions. I am keenly aware of the importance of developing the cultivation of cotton in these dominions, and in the future I shall gladly give my attention to fostering the increase of this production by introducing such improvements in its cultivation as the latest experience may suggest. While the administration of such a territory as that of the Nizam in these days of progress cannot but be attended with difficulties in the development of its resources in order to meet the requirements of modern civilization, I yet hope that my efforts in this respect may bear favourable comparison with the past. I believe that the strongest ties which can bind nations together arise from a community of interests and that those relations, which are based on the friendly intercourse that springs from a common industry, are the most permanent in results. (Hear, hear.) Holding these views, and feeling as I do that the future prosperity of the Nizam's dominions must materially depend on the existing relations with this country being confirmed and strengthened, I shall return to India gratified with the assurance which your address conveys to me that I have in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a hearty and cordially. (Hear, hear.)

With this the business of the interview terminated, and after conversing for a short period with Sir Salar Jung, and partaking of refreshment, the deputations retired.

TIMES OF INDIA, 17th August 1876.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE TIMES OF INDIA.)

(Concluded from Treaty's TIMES OF INDIA.)

The Chairman regretted that there was a smaller attendance than

usual, and especially the absence of the President, Sir Lawrence Peel, who was out of town. He thought if very possible that the Council had fallen into the custom of deferring the annual meeting until too late in the season, when many of their influential members and friends had left town. The first meeting of the Association was held on the 5th June 1867, and he thought that in this ninth year of their existence as an Association, it would be a very good thing to revert to their old practice, and if the day were fixed *exto perpetua*, members would know it and would be able to order their arrangements accordingly. Previous to the adoption of the report being formally moved and seconded, he would take leave to offer a few remarks on some of the topics it touched upon. The report was divided into two unequal parts, the first having reference to himself, and the rest referring to the general proceedings of the Association during the year in his absence. In the first place he thought he might fairly congratulate the Council on the help they had given in a very good cause, the reduction of the postage to India; and he hoped that the time was not far distant when they would see a still further reduction, and that 6d. would be the rate for letters *via* Brindisi and 4d. *via* Southampton. Such a reduction would, he felt assured, be soon recouped by the increase of correspondence between England and the East. With regard to the next topic touched upon by the Report, the import duties on raw cotton, he would only say that he had recently had many conversations with native mill-owners and merchants of Bombay, and they explained that hitherto they had confined themselves to the manufacture of the grosser cloths, and that in that field they would very soon shut Manchester out altogether and secure the whole business; and more than that,—that they hoped to proceed to the fabrication of the better kinds of cotton goods. But to do this they must have the best cotton; and hence they urged the abolition of the import duty on raw cotton. On the Council's next topic—the visit of the Prince of Wales to India—he was well able to give evidence of its effect upon the people, seeing that he went over His Highness' whole route before and after. There could be no doubt of the beneficial effects of that visit. It was a matter upon which he had had many conversations with various princes and rulers in India, and he had mixed with the people and gathered their views also. He must explain that before the arrival of the Prince there had been a great deal of discontent in Western India—agrarian discontent; and it was of so extraordinary a character that he had been assured by not a few experienced people that the fooling was worse even than it was in the time of the great mutiny. But the Prince has many popular qualities, and was able to ingratiate himself very much with the Princes of India, and the common people also were pleased because there were processions and pageants, and

large sums of money were spent in preparations even in places where it could only be faintly hoped the Prince would come. Besides there was very much in the people's eagerness to see sovereignty in flesh and blood, for hitherto they had only seen Royalty in commission. All these feelings and impressions, however, must be of a transitory nature, unless the original causes of discontent be removed. The principal grievance was the continual interference with the assessment on land; and of course as soon as this practice was renewed, the discontent revived. With regard to the Council's address to Sir Salar Jung, he need not say it had his most hearty approval, though, as he was absent at the time, he had no hand in its presentation. It was a most excellent document, while Sir Salar's reply was admirable—so characteristic, so modest, and at the same time so statesmanlike, in all so aptly representative of the man. He would just like to remind the meeting that Sir Salar Jung entered upon the administration of the Nizam's Dominions in succession to his uncle, and thus became Prime Minister on the 27th May 1853. He was then just the age of our William Pitt when he became Prime Minister of this country, and the Nizam's country was somewhat larger than Great Britain, and the population a little in excess of what the population of Great Britain was in December 1783, when Pitt took office. This was a great charge for so young a man, and yet three years later there came a far more anxious and dangerous trial in the great mutiny—a trial in which he willingly shared in the dangers of the British Government. He (the Chairman) had travelled recently over the Nizam's country, and he was bound to say that the people there were as contented and as well off as the people in British territory. The address which had been presented to the statesman who had so ably served his country did honour to the Association, while Sir Salar's reply would live as an historical document. With regard to the Council's reference to the Eastern Questions, the members were probably aware that he had taken part in the discussions both in and out of Parliament upon the matter. To enter upon it now was no part of his intention, for to fully discuss it would occupy far more time than he could venture to take. Suffice it to say that generally he coincided with the views which had been expressed by Colonel Rathborne in the address he had recently given. He (the Chairman) had just returned from the Afghan frontier, and had conversed with the most distinguished European officers there, and with many of the Afghans and Sikhs, from the very highest chiefs down to the ordinary soldiers; and as a result his views had been very much modified. He thought the British administration had made much real and solid progress in that direction, and that if Major Evans Bell had visited the country, and had similar opportunities to those which he had enjoyed, he would have

changed his opinions, or at least have modified them very much. The Punjab, he (the Chairman) was quite sure, is at present a strength to us and not a weakness, and every day the position was growing stronger; and the reason of this was the sound judgment of Mr. Edward Princep and other officers engaged in the settlement of the revenue. A moderate assessment has been the rule, and the result is that the people are contented and prospering, and in the event of any trouble we are sure of the support of the North-West. With reference to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, he might mention that he was present at the meeting of the Council at Simla on the 13th October last, when Mr. Hope re-introduced the Bill, and he heard that gentleman's arguments, which were mainly based on the virtues of uniformity, and that the Bill left a modified intervention which was open also to the new Provinces; and therefore Mr. Hope professed to consider the measure a boon rather than the reverse. He (the Chairman) had a great respect and esteem for Mr. Hope, who was an able officer, but he was bound to say that the time he had chosen for his measure was ill chosen, and, further, that he was certainly not the man who should have introduced it. At the time he (the Chairman) arrived in India there were grave agrarian disturbances. The Zemindars of one village took one of the native revenue officers, and, placing him in a basket, they carried him to a precipice and threw him over. When two of these Zemindars were afterwards being led out for execution, one of them turned and requested speech with the officer in charge. He said he wished to know whether the muskets of the guard were loaded, and being asked why he desired to know, added that if they were loaded, the officer would perhaps yield to his earnest that a volley should be fired over his grave. The man believed that in ridding the people of the revenue officer he had committed no crime save that of patriotism, and feeling that he was dying in the cause of his country, desired to have it recognized. A time when feelings like these existed among the people, when enquiries were in progress regarding the wrongs under which they alleged they were suffering, was certainly no time for the introduction of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. As to the point whether Mr. Hope was the man likely to disarm opposition to such a Bill by bringing it in himself, it would be sufficient to mention that not long ago Mr. Hope increased the assessment of the four villages of Katiawadi, Vishalpur, Jamalpur and Kabilpur from 1,000 rupees to 4,000 rupees, and the Remindars appealed to the Civil Court. Mr. Birdwood declared in their favour. A second appeal in a higher Court maintained the decision adverse to Mr. Hope. While this action was fresh in the minds of the people, it would surely have been better had some one else introduced the Bill. On another point to which the Council of the Association referred

to in the Report,—the Depreciation of Silver,—he would not now enlarge. Opinions on the subject were of the most contradictory kind. On the point of the supposed changes about to be introduced in the Civil Service examinations he did not apprehend that any great revolution was going to take place. Reverting to the first topic mentioned by the Council,—his own visit to India—he might say that ever since he had been connected with the East India Association he had done all that was in his power to aid it, in the interests of England not less than those of India, because he believed the objects of the Association were useful to both countries. With these convictions he had gone to India; and on the 22nd June last year he addressed a meeting in Bombay on the subject. He was rather surprised to find that there was great difficulty in finding a chairman for that meeting. Indian gentlemen declined to preside, not because they did not sympathise with the Association and its objects, but because they were really afraid. He had positive proofs that this feeling was not without sufficient cause; and here he might say that it was a very unfortunate thing that there should exist a party in India imbued with such a fanatical spirit of officialism that it would suppress all independence even of thought and expression. It is surprising that there should be men in India who could encourage this spirit although they themselves had been educated in a country of free thought and speech; but such is the fact, and when he had delivered the address in Bombay he and the East India Association were made the subject of violent attacks in the *Bombay Gazette*, which throughout his tour did all it could to damage him. As to the result of his journey he found in all his *route* that people's minds and energies were fully occupied with preparations for the Prince of Wales's visit. Even in Hyderabad immense preparations were made upon the chance of his Royal Highness coming; a new street was made throughout the City, and many other lavish alterations. While all this was going on he did not think it advisable to attempt anything in the interest of the Association; but he took occasion to ascertain that there were several men of high position and influence who would be willing to contribute to the East India Association; and he had every reason to believe that those contributions would shortly be given. He also understood that Branch Associations would be established in two of the principal places in India; and that they might, if they so thought fit, amalgamate with another powerful Association in Calcutta. He would therefore ask the members to allow him to hold his report in suspense, and he trusted that at the end of this year, or the beginning of the next, he would be able to say something gratifying to the society on the subject.

General Sir George Malcolm moved that the report of the Council be adopted, and in doing so said he would first remark that the East India

Association desired to give every facility to all views elucidatory of the wants of India and of its people, and in doing so they believed they were forwarding the best interests of the English administration. He cordially agreed with the remarks of the chairman regarding Sir Salar Jung, and he looked for much permanent advantage to the visits of chief and rulers of India to England; for the closer intimacy of the two peoples the more real and abiding would be their respect for each other, and hence the more conducive to the permanency of the English Empire in the East.

Colonel Rathborne seconded the resolution, which was agreed to *nem con.*

The Chairman, in proposing the re-election of the Right Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Peel as president for the ensuing year, said he thought it a great advantage to the Association that they had a gentleman for their president who was not only distinguished for his acquaintance with his own profession, and India, but who was equally well known as a man of moderation, who was acceptable to all parties, a man in whose judgment confidence could safely be proposed, a man who, while of strong feelings, never allowed them to mislead him into errors of judgment. He therefore had very sincere pleasure in moving his re-election.

Mr. John Dickinson seconded this, and said that Sir Lawrence Peel was a man of high reputation not only in the profession but in the country generally, and it was a great advantage to the East India Association to have such a man at its head. The resolution was then agreed to *nem con.*

General Burn proposed that the following gentlemen be re-elected members of the Council:—Major Evans Bell, W. S. FitzWilliam Esqr. Colonel P.T. French, Captain W. C. Palmer, Surajal M. Pundit Esqr., Colonel Rathborne, P.M. Dait, Esqr., and W. Tayler, Esqr., These gentlemen, he said, were well known to the Association, and that was their best title to re-election.

General Sir George Malcolm seconded the resolution, which was agreed to *nem con.*

Colonel Rathborne said that as this concluded the formal business before the meeting, he would venture to introduce another subject, and that was that as they would soon be obliged to vacate their present premises, it would be very desirable to consider the advisability of leasing or erecting a hall sufficiently roomy to accommodate the members as readers or visitors; and their growing library; and further to allow of the delivery of lectures on subjects of Indian interest. This hall could be made the centre of lecturing all over the country, and especially when any occasion made an Indian topic of special and sudden interest, as was not unfrequently the case.

Mr. Dickinson said that while there could be little question of the advantage of having such a hall, the first and the main difficulty was how to raise the money. To build a hall of any size in that part of London would require a very large sum.

After some further conversation on the details of such a scheme, the suggestion was referred to the Council for consideration.

General Burn asked whether the Council had taken any action yet on the subject of the depreciation of silver? This was a question of the most vital interest to thousands of Englishmen, for it involved an income tax of at least 25 per cent. He did not profess to be able to offer any suggestions on a subject upon which even experts greatly differed, but one had recently been made which seemed reasonable as likely to retard the depreciation of the rupee, and that was to assimilate it and make its circulation indiscriminate with the English florin.

The Chairman said the production of the silver mines of America as such an indefinite factor in the calculation that there was really no telling where the depreciation would stop. He could say that the Government were considering the matter in every possible light, but the subject was one of extreme difficulty.

Mr. Dickinson said an impression prevailed that strong pressure was being put upon the Marquis of Salisbury to introduce a double coinage. The subject was not one which would admit of experiments: any crude measure would be extremely dangerous. As to forcing a gold currency upon India, he could only say its use would be quite a novelty. Gold used in India was regarded as a mercantile product and not as a coinage. It was a curious fact that out of the whole population of the globe only a very small proportion use a gold standard coinage,—at present only Germany and England. A suggestion has been made that England should head a league for the demonetization of gold or put ourselves at the head of a silver-using league. The subject was of pressing importance, for the depreciation involves frightful loss to everybody connected with India.

Colonel Rathborne said he had given some attention to this subject. In 1851, when at Hyderabad, he had charge of the gold taken in the fort there; and it was for sale. Hearing of the gold discoveries in Australia, he foresaw a fall in the price in the market, and urged immediate sale. But the Government hesitated and delayed for two years, and the result was the loss he had foreseen. This circumstance turned his attention to the subject of the currency, and he took up the opinion that it was quite impossible for India to have a different currency from England. Gold, by the way, he might remind Mr. Dickinson, had been in use as a coinage in India; and in Aurungzebe's time it was as much used for this purpose as

silver. On the proposal of a double currency he had some conversation and correspondence with Lord Ellenborough, who fell in with his contention that a double currency standard was impossible, the coinage of the higher standard having an irresistible tendency to leave the country. At that time the result would have been that the rupee would have been worked out of circulation by the gold; although now the reverse would be the case. He believed that any attempt to remedy the present evil by the introduction of a gold currency would be utterly useless. The *Times* had made the absurd suggestion that the ryots should be made to pay the State in gold; but while there was no provision that the ryots should take payment for their produce in anything but depreciated silver, this proposal involved the raising of the ryot's taxation by about 33 per cent.—a hardly reasonable solution of the difficulty. He believed it possible, however, that the present difficulty might be the making of India. The great difficulty of India as an agricultural question is the requirement of the payment of the revenue at the beginning of the season. The ryots have to make recourse to the bankers, who only make advances at enormous charges. The present situation may bring the ryot relief, and if so, it will be to the permanent benefit of India.

After some further resultory conversation the subject was allowed to drop, if being understood that it would be made the theme for a formal discussion in the course of the next session.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 17th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung entertained the Italian Ambassador, the Persian Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Bradford, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cardwell, Count Bathany, Lord Redesdale, Lord Houghton, Hon. Arthur Kinnsaird, M.P., Hon. Dudley Ryder, the Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Pears, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Thomas Bazley, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Edmund Commerell, Mr. Borthwick, Nizam Yar Jung, Sred Hoossein, Ryasat Ali, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Mr. A. Oliphant, and Captain Clerk, at dinner on Friday evening (July 21) at this residence in Piccadilly. Sir Salar Jung was entertained by Lord Northbrook at dinner on Saturday evening, July 22, in Hamilton-place. The other guests were Lord Chichester, Lord and Lady Allington, Lord and Lady Napier of Mag-

dala, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon, Nizam Yar Jung, Colonel Napier Stuart, Captain Clerk, Lord Baring, and Lady Emma Baring. Later in the evening His Lordship received a select company.

"Anglo Indian" asks in a letter to their *Times*, in what sense Sir Salar Jung, the Minister of an independent native prince in alliance with the Queen, can be style a loyal subject of Her Majesty. The *Pall Mall Gazette* replies:—"If 'Anglo Indian' will refer to the volume of Aitchison's Treaties referring to Hyderabad, he will find that the succession to the throne of that State is secured to the Nizam and his heirs, lineal and adopted, so long as he remains 'loyal to his engagements' with the Government of India. These engagements bind him to maintain a force ready at time to take the field with the British army, to make no treaties and have nothing whatever to do with any foreign Power, and to admit no Europeans into his service without the consent of the British Government. By the faithful observance of these conditions the Nizam secures to himself the right to govern his own subjects pretty much as he likes, and to count upon the help of the British Government to maintain his sovereign authority within his own dominions. While, therefore, the Nizam is an 'ally' of the British Government, his independence is of a very limited character. His position in India is relatively lower than that of the minor Sovereigns of the German Empire; for he is allowed to have no voice whatever in political affairs, and he is bound to place all the resources of his State at the service of the British Viceroy whenever the latter chooses to go to war. In truth, no Nizam has been independent since Lord Wellesley took the Sovereign of Hyderabad out of the clutches of the French and Mahrattas, and made him the subsidized friend and ally of the East India Company. Politically the Nizam is a mere feudatory of the British Empire in India; and Sir Salar Jung, when he went down to Windsor Castle to present a nuzzur to the Queen, 'in token of allegiance,' formally recognised the claim to supremacy asserted in the recent proclamation of her Majesty as the Empress of India."

BOMBAY GAZETTE 17th August 1876.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28th July.

Sir Salar Jung's visit to England is now drawing near its close; and it may be worth while to consider what have been its results. Regarded as an intrigue to exalt His Excellency's name, and allow him to enjoy the

sweetness of a social triumph over his enemies in the Government of India, it has no doubt been a wonderful success. The chief promoter of the plot has been the Duke of Sutherland, a man whom nature intended for an engine driver, but, clanging her mind at the last moment, transformed into a Duke. His Grace is a good-natured man with a small allowance of brains and no political influence, but of course his rank and intimacy with the Royal Family give him great social weight. He is, therefore, just the personage that been speculators can make excellent use of, and it will be remembered that his name was turned to great account in making that remarkable oriental prince, the Khedive, and his loans, popular in England. The same set of city people who worked the Khedive seem to be taking a very friendly interest in Sir Salar Jung, and the very marked attentions paid by the Duke to the Hyderabad Minister, which have had the effect of making the latter a personal grata in English society, have therefore been most opportune. His Grace has shown Sir Salar all the glories of Trentham Hall and Dunrobin, has given him a ride on his private fire engine, and persuaded his Highland followers to address him as the Saviour of Southern India and the best friend the English Government has ever had in that country. I don't know if the Duke inspired the paper written by Mr. Henty and published in Tinsley's Magazine of last month, but he has the credit of having induced Mr. Laing Meason to compose the paper on Sir Salar's claims in the forthcoming number of Macmillan. The profound knowledge Mr. Henty and Mr. Meason both have of Indian affairs is notorious, but I hardly think it would have led them to write about Sir Salar Jung of their own accord. But where the Duke of Sutherland's influence has been found most serviceable has been in persuading the upper ten thousand that the Prince of Wales thinks Anglo-Indians treat men like Salar Jung with but scant courtesy. All the English nobility have, in consequence, rushed to pay their homage to one who is supposed to be far excellence, the enlightened native statesman of India. The Minister of a Prince who is not allowed to make peace or war, or to hold any intercourse with foreign powers, but is subordinate in all political affairs to the Queen's Viceroy in India, has been encouraged to patronize the Secretary of State for India and ex-Governors General, and to entertain at dinner the Ambassadors of great European Powers, as if he were at least their equal in rank. In the official reports of State Balls and Concerts his name has appeared next to those of Princes of the Blood, and far above Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the mightiest sovereigns of the age. It appears as if the Court scribes actually esteemed the Minister of the contemptible Prince of the barbarous little State of Hyderabad a greater personage than Count Schouvaloff and Count Munster, the Ambassadors of Russia and Germany. At the Garden

Party at Chiswick last week Dukes bowed themselves down before Sir Salar and Duchesses curtsied to the ground till through their tight-fitting dresses the contour of their lovely forms was revealed with startling distinctness; and disgusted Anglo-Indians heard fashionable geese cackling—"Oh! he saved us in 1857." As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says to-day, it is not right to expect good society to know more of history than is contained in the accounts of State banquets and receptions in the newspapers; but some nearer approach to accuracy is looked for in speeches made on such occasions as that of Tuesday last, when the freedom of the City of London was presented to Sir Salar. Yet the City Chamberlain spoke of Sir Salar's services in language of culpably extravagant praise. I pass over the usual reference to the signal services rendered by the Minister in 1857 in keeping Hyderabad quiet. Sir Salar stood by the English then, and got his reward. He was shrewd enough to understand that, isolated as Hyderabad was, an insurrection there could be easily crushed and the Nizam deposed before communications could be opened with the rebel forces in Upper India; and Sir Hugh Rose's and Sir R. Napier's campaigns in Central India saved him from being exposed to the temptation of determining what course he should take in the event of a strong rebel army succeeding in crossing the Nerbudda and raising the flames of civil war in the Deccan. But it is surely incorrect to say that both at Calcutta and Bombay Sir Salar, "as representative of the Nizam, by every possible expression in his power, evinced his desire to do honour to the Hair Apparent of the British Crown." Sir Salar went to Calcutta and Bombay because he could not help himself, and he gave the Prince some valuable presents; but, as Minister of the Nizam, he insulted His Royal Highness in the grossest and most conspicuous manner, to the scarcely concealed delight of all the disaffected Mahomedans in India, by refusing to let the Nizam appear in the character of a feudatory Prince, on the pretence that the boy was too ill to undertake a journey beyond the limits of his own dominions. Then, again, what could the City Chamberlain mean by asserting that in the State of Hyderabad "roads have been constructed and railways introduced, irrigation works have been renewed or created, and water supplies to the chief cities provided, on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis. Schools have also been founded, and education fostered," &c., &c. Somebody must have been hoaxing the Corporation by giving them a description of what English administrators have accomplished in Berar during the last 25 years as a faithful picture of the results of Sir Salar Jung's government of Hyderabad. Scindia and Holkar have both done more in the way of making roads and railways than the Nizam; and, as for the water supply to the chief cities,

it would be difficult to say where the cities are, much more the water works. You will also observe that in the address of the Chamberlain and Sir Salar's reply the Nizam, "my master," is carefully described as "the faithful ally" of the Queen, as if the two Sovereigns were on terms of equality. This is what Sir Salar wishes to insinuate, though he dare not openly assert it. The Lord Mayor, having got a hint on the subject, spoke of the Minister at luncheon as a loyal subject of the Queen; and immediately one of Sir Salar's parasites writes an indignant letter to the Times asking why this great and enlightened Minister of and independent Native Prince should be called a "subject" of Her Majesty. But the expression is legally correct. The Nizam's have always been the mere creatures of the British Governments. Tynasty would have been extinguished three quarters of a century ago if Lord Wellesley had not rescued it from the French and Marhattas and subsidized it with territory and money on condition that all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the British Government in time of war. Everything the Nizam has, even the very existence of a Mahommedan State in the Deccan, he owes to this friendship, which made him one of the dependents of the East India Company. After the Mutiny, the status of the Nizam and other native Princes as feudatories of the British Empire in India was expressly and formally affirmed in Lord Canning's sunnuds of adoption, which guaranteed them the right to adopt heirs only on condition of their loyalty to the British Crown; and it has this year been confirmed by the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. It was in acknowledgment of his master's subjection to Queen Victoria that Sir Salar Jung presented a nuzzur at Windsor Castle "as token of allegiance," yet he would fain suggest that the Nizam is an independent Sovereign. The most authoritative declaration of the limits assigned to the sovereignty of native Princes is contained in a despatch from the Government of India dated July 1873, which has been published this week. In this despatch, Lord Northbrook's Government, commenting on the necessity, now recognized, for placing the subjects of native Princes residing abroad under the authority of the British Government, say:—"Your Grace (the Duke of Argyll) is aware that the native States of India, hitherto under treaty engagements or by custom and usage, do not possess the power of holding diplomatic relations either with each other or with foreign powers. The external sovereignty is vested in the British Government, and the native States can hold no communications with foreign powers except with the knowledge and sanction and through the medium of the Government of India." This simple fact is persistently overlooked in England by the people who think it their duty or their interest to stuff Sir Salar Jung full of flatteries and lies. I am not prepared to deny that

it is desirable for English society to reprove Indian officials for their want of courtesy to native statesmen by showing them every possible attention, for has not Mr. Pedder—and he ought to know—lately confessed that many Bombay officials are pride and wanting in the manners of gentlemen? But a gracious manner need not include misleading these men by telling them and letting them believe falsehoods. A determined and most audacious effort has been made in Sir Salar Jung's case to turn to political account the Prince of Wales' visit to India by making the principle native State of the Deccan independent of the authority of the Government of India, whose representative, Captain Trevor, has been superseded here by the easy-going and compliant, Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald. I do not think the attempt will be successful; for, although Sir Salar counts on having friendly letters written out to Lord Lytton to further his claim for the recovery of the little deeds of Berar, the Government will put its foot down firmly enough when the question is one of giving up territory. But Sir Salar will go home full of gratified pride and vanity, and there is no saying to what lengths his mortification will urge him when he finds that his visit to England has left him nothing but empty pockets and the recollection of some pretty speeches.

The services of Mr. Purnell, who was tutor to Sir Salar Jung's sons, have been dispensed with, as the Nawab intends sending the boys to a Mahomedan College at Allyghur. Mr. Purnell, who gets a year's salary from the liberal Nawab, has just been appointed to a mastership at Wellington College.

Now that the season is over and the session has only a week or two to run, a languid interest is taken in the Indian Budget, which may come on for discussion probably before grouse shooting begins. Mr. Fawcett is going to make the loss by exchange the text for an attack on the extravagance of the Home Government of India, and Mr. Goschen intends to speak on the depreciation of silver. Meanwhile, the metal itself is justifying Lord Salisbury's reference to a "silver panic" by going up again almost as rapidly as it went down. People have suddenly found out that there is no silver to be had, while the demand is steadily increasing.

I am sorry that illness kept me from being present last Friday at the distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill, as it is usually a very interesting ceremony. Lord Salisbury, in his speech, made the important announcement that he means to keep to Lord Northbrook's policy of meeting the crisis caused by the depreciation of silver solely by economy. He also promised to admit natives more freely to high office in India; and so far as he is concerned, he will certainly do his best to see that this promise is fulfilled.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND HIS RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

Sir,—It is not a new-fangled notion, or a folly only recently put into practice, on the part of Englishmen in England, to make a *lion* of every *jaekal* that visits England, no matter for what purpose, from India. This has been the case since the first visit of our friend the late Judge of the Small Causes Court, more than a quarter of a century ago, down to the recent sojourn of the eminent Bombay photographer, and none of the natives that went to England ever had cause to complain of the lukewarmness of their reception on the part of the society of London. All this is forcibly brought to one's mind by the extraordinary attentions shown to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who has recently left England to return to his country. Amongst other things he has had conferred on him the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and the University of Oxford has made him a D. C. L. (Professor Monier Williams' "*gamana, gamana*" with a vengeance.) The Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester have presented to him flattering addresses, as also the people of that part of Scotland where the Duke of Sutherland's "Dunrobin Castle" is situated; and all this in addition to innumerable receptions and parties, including the Queen's where he was the honoured guest and the observed of all observers! The East India Association also came forward with an address, but then it was in a legitimate direction, they having undertaken to see that every native of Hindostan coming out consigned to their care has a *quantum sufficit* of adulation, deserved or un-deserved. When they made so much fuss about the photographer, Mr. Hurrichund Chintamon, they must do something in proportion for the Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

I thing all that has been done, excepting of course the noble hospitality shown to Sir Salar, had too much of the element of hypocritical flattery, at which no doubt the Mahomedan Knight Commander of the Star of India astute and sharp witted as he is, must have laughed in his sleeve. He must have found considerable satisfaction in the idea that on the whole the people of England are as great and as unmeaning humbugs in certain respects as the people of India.

When Sir Salar left Hyderabad for England, it was said the object of his visit was to get the Berars restored to the Nizam, but during his sojourn in England, the matter was hardly touched upon, it seems; perhaps the Duke of Sutherland and such other well meaning friends impressed upon his mind the impossibility of the British Government doing any such thing, and wise as he is, he refrained from saying anything more about it. My

impression is, that his shrewdness led him to believe that he was somewhat in disfavour with the Calcutta Government and the Secretary of State for India and his Council for not bringing down to Bombay the Nizam to pay his personal respects to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he was here, and that he thought of going to England, without caring for the expense and trouble, to wipe off all remembrance of the ill-feeling created by the Nizam's refusal to leave Hyderabad.

So far as Sir Salar Jung's personal interests and his reputation as the acutest Indian politician of the day are concerned, it is to be feared his *prestige* has somewhat suffered. In the first place it was taken for granted on all hands that the tranquillity of Hyderabad and the safety of the boy Prince depended on the veritable presence of the Prime Minister at Hyderabad, and now Hyderabad has been without his presence for six months, and everything is quite there. Secondly, the knowing ones in England will question the policy of his sacrificing his dignity by an endeavour to smooth the ruffled plumage of the Indian Government.

Last my meaning might be misconstrued, I would add that my remarks about the lion and the jaekal in the beginning of this letter are not intended to apply in their literalness to that exalted personage, Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad.

A. B.

ENGLISHMAN, 18th August 1876.

It is reported here that Sir Salar Jung's mission concerning the Berars has flickered out, the Nizam's Prime Minister, or *maire du palais*, having received a friendly hint not to present his suit formally, as that proceeding would simply expose him to a flat refusal. As a species of compensation for the cold water thus plentifully applied, the Duke of Sutherland has treated the illustrious Indian to an exhibition of the steam fire engine recently purchased for Trentham, and worked by the Duke's own Fire Brigade. It is also said "in the connection" that considerable diplomacy was called into operation in order to prevent the visit of Sir Salar Jung to the Crystal Palace the day before yesterday, the time selected for the Royal visit. It seems that, as His Excellency's name was not on the Prince of Wales' list, his appearance would have been, to say the least, inopportune, and he was, therefore, persuaded to put off his visit till to-morrow.

PIONEER, 19th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung leaves London on Monday next, the 31st instant, for the Continent, en route for India. He will join the passengers via Brindisi

at that place and proceed to his destination by next mail. He has called this week on Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Derby, and tomorrow will proceed to Osborne to take leave of the Queen. Very few, if any, natives of India have gained as golden opinions from "society" in general as has Sir Salar during his sojourn in London. He has entertained, and been entertained by the highest in the land, and yet his success does not seem to turn his head in any way. The house he hired for the season (Lord Rosebery's 180, Piccadilly, at the corner of Park Lane), his servants, and the whole establishment, have been kept up on an almost princely scale, but without the slightest ostentation, or attempt at vulgar show. His manner, too, is so live that of a well-bred English gentleman, that many people cannot understand how or where a native of India who has never been in England can have picked up what seems to be a kind of second nature with Sir Salar. Talking of the Nizam's Prime Minister, the ignorance of some people, even of the highest rank, respecting all that regards India, is often really astounding. It is not a mere *canard* of the clubs, but an actual fact, that the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the Opposition, and who, it is more than probable, will some day or other be Premier of England, asked only a few days ago—"Who is this native Sir Salar Jung of whom we hear so much? When his Lordship was informed that the individual in question was "the Prime Minister of the Nizam, and one of the two co-regents of the Nizam's dominions during his minority," his rejoinder was—"Yes, that's all very well, but now tell me who or what the Nizam is? And yet the Marquis passes for, and in fact really is, one of the best-informed men amongst the aristocracy of England."

FRIEND OF INDIA, 19th August 1876.

THE BERARS.

The relations of the Supreme Government with the feudatory Princes of the Indian Empire have been drawn closer by the slow and almost imperceptible action of what we might call organic forces, as well as by recent legislation. In fact the legislation which has conferred on Her Majesty the right to be styled Empress of India, is little more than the constitutional recognition of political relations which have grown up and been strengthened during the past years. And as on the one hand it will henceforth be incumbent on the British Government to watch more closely over the condition and administration of the subordinate States, so it becomes of more importance than ever, that every act of the Supreme Government towards its feudatories should be characterized by the most unquestionable

justice, and frank honesty which will bear the fullest criticism in the light of both English and Native public opinion. The dangers and troubles that probably arise from an over-meddlesome policy are clearly enough recognised, and we would be far from advocating a policy which would make the British supremacy unnecessarily irksome to the Princes. But without unfriendly or disagreeable aggressiveness, it might, we think, be possible to cultivate closer relations with them than heretofore, so as to enable us to place a stronger restraint on mis-government, and exercise a greater fostering influence on order and industry. That we may do so, it is essential that we should teach those Princes to place unwavering reliance on our friendship, our justice, and our honorable unselfishness. And we may say that for many years now, most of the acts initiated by the Government of India, have rested on motives the uprightness of which is beyond all question. But there is a weakness which runs through official life in India, and is powerful from the lowest ranks to the highest,—a vice which we believe to be mischievous and sometimes disastrous in its effects; it is one of greatest hindrances to the removal of abuses and the redress of wrongs, and, having an amiable side to it, is not easily exposed or remedied—we mean the weakness which upholds a thing done simply because it has been done, and would fain act on the principle that Government, or an official acting with the weight of Governmental authority, can do no wrong. And the more closely we examine the relations of our Government with one of the most important of the native States, the State of Hyderabad, we are the more fully convinced that it is this vice that embitters our relations with that State, that prevents us from laying the vexed Berars question permanently to rest, and from getting at once upon an honest and cordial footing with the Nizam's Government. To get upon such a footing with respect to Hyderabad is absolutely necessary, if we would win the confidence of the Princes and people of India, and acquire a healthier and more beneficial influence over the States with which we now hold imperial relations. If we have with some earnestness, and with what to some of our readers may at times have seemed unnecessary warmth of language, advocated the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, or at least a full consideration and permanent settlement of his claim one way or the other, we have done so not simply in the interests of the Nizam, but in the broader interests of the Indian Empire. We have been compelled to enter far more minutely into the history of our relations with that Government, and to dwell far more on the injustice of those relations in past years than has been pleasant to us, because writers without conscience or common fairness, have laid before the public a garbled account, which can only be called a complete misrepresentation of those relations. The unscrupulous falsifi-

cations of history, seem to owe their origin in great measure, to that strange belief at which we have already hinted that the stability of our rule in India requires us to defend and uphold at any cost of truth and justice whatever the British Government in India has done in its relations with native States. We hold on the contrary, that the stability of our empire, and the effectiveness of our control over native administrations, demands on our part a greater readiness than we have ever yet shown to redress the just grievances of native Governments, and to remove as far as possible all causes of friction that exist in our relations with them. It is said that, if we attempt to test our relations with them by the strict principles of justice, the only course open for us is to leave the country. This is an argument which some writers are never weary of bringing forward, though it is difficult to see how it can impose on any one. The peace and prosperity of India are no less concerned in the stability of the British supremacy than are the interests of Great Britain. If Great Britain would suffer, as it undoubtedly would suffer, by the loss of our Indian empire, the disaster to India itself would be a thousand-fold greater. Our supremacy must be upheld for the sake of India no less than for our own sake. We would advocate no political measure in behalf of any Prince, or any class, in the empire, which would not rather tend to strengthen than to endanger that supremacy. And if any proposed measure can be shown to be necessarily injurious to British power in this country, we hold that the power is of such immense value to the country that no smaller considerations could justify us in advocating such a measure. In spite of occasional acts and incidental features that cannot be justified, we have so much confidence in the justice and beneficence of our Government in the main, that without respect to our own interest at all, we could have no hesitation in holding that our first duty, even in the light of abstract justice, is firmly to secure the foundations of our empire in the land. We are guilty of no cant in saying so. We do not profess that disinterested motives brought us here, but we protest that even were the benefits we derive for ourselves from India so much diminished that we should lose nothing by withdrawing from the country, the interests of the country itself would plead most powerfully against our withdrawal. Believing so, we must necessarily hold that lesser interests must yield to greater ones to which they happened to be inimical, and that, for instance, the Nizam's claim to the Berars must be set aside, if it can be clearly shown that there are weighty imperial interests which would suffer if that claim were conceded.

We have hitherto, in writing on the Berars question treated it chiefly as a question of right on the part of Nizam. Of the Nizam's right to receive back his districts we cannot entertain the smallest doubt. But

when that right has been clearly established we readily admit that the question of restoration must be viewed with reference to vaster rights and wider interests than those of any single potentate. We cannot rashly proceed to do what appears to be justice, to A, we cannot even know what is true justice to A, until we have tried to ascertain what will be the effect of our action on B, and others who, we know, will be affected by it. On the other hand, if A's right is clear, it is no answer to his claim to say that it is the opinion of some who are opposed to his claim, that, were justice done to him, the interests of B or C or some other person would probably stand in some danger of future detriment. If A's right is clear, and the detriment to the other is future, problematical, and preventible, our plain duty is to proceed at once to do justice to A, adopting at the same time all available safeguards for the rights and interests of others that are supposed to be in any way threatened.

Now we think it has been clearly enough demonstrated, that the Nizam of Hyderabad has a strong right to demand the restorations of the Berars. We have shown that during the first fifty years of the present century, we persistently ignored his rights which we had ourselves conceded to him by treaty in 1800; that for a long period we peremptorily shut out the Nizam and the Minister of his choice from all active participation in the administration of affairs; that during that period we imposed on the State a Minister whose position was so anomalous that he was perfectly independent of the Nizam and entirely dependent on the British Government, though we all the time professed that we did not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the State; that in the meantime we did interfere so effectively that everything in the State was done in accordance with the wishes of the British Government and Resident; that it is on all hands acknowledged that the direct results of our action were fearful mal-administration in all departments, oppression of the Nizam's subjects, and financial embarrassment really amounting to insolvency of the State; that one great cause of this state of things was the forcibly imposition by us on the State of a costly contingent force whose existence was obnoxious to the Nizam, and not justified by any necessity of his State, or by any treaty agreement; that when in consequence of these things the Nizam's Government was plunged into debt and unable to extricate itself or to satisfy our demands on its treasury for the support of a force which was a benefit to us and an injury to him, we forced him into a new treaty with us by which he placed some of his finest districts temporarily in our hands as security for the support of the Contingent and the payment of his debt to us; that for services of the utmost value rendered to us during the Mutiny that treaty was revised, and the debt cancelled, but that the assigned districts

were still retained, and are to the present day retained by us: that at no time was the Nizam's consent freely given to the assignment those districts, and for the past ten years his Government has assiduously endeavoured to obtain their restoration. It is not even pretended at the present day that the assignment of the districts was other than temporary. Those who oppose the Nizam's claim for their restoration, admit that they may at some time or other, and on grounds which they do not condescend to define be restored to him. But it is contended that the time for restoration has not yet come, that imperial interests are so involved that whatever be the Nizam's legal right, his claim cannot now be conceded to him, and that to do a little right to him, we must do a great wrong to the people who have been far more than twenty years under our protection. These are points which demand full consideration. Until they have been fully considered we do not say that we have made out a complete case for the restoration of the Berars, but we do assert that we have made out an irrefragable case for giving Sir Salar Jung a fair and open hearing, for weighing the whole question in the clear light of public opinion, English as well as Indian, and for revising the treaties of 1859 and 1860 so as to put the matter on a clear and satisfactory basis, and to settle one way or other the vexed question of the Berars for ever.

FRIEND OF INDIA, 19th August 1876.

The argument most prominently put forward by those who say that, whatever the legal rights of the Nizam may be, we ought not to give him back the Berars, is one of a character well calculated to impose on the Anglo-Indian mind which has had no time or opportunity to look beneath the surface of things in India. The people of those districts, it is said, have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of British rule for more than twenty years, and we have no right, on merely sentimental considerations, to give them back to native misgovernment. It is admitted that they would be in no danger of misgovernment under Sir Salar Jung, but then, we are reminded, Sir Salar Jung cannot live for ever, and the Nizam may misgovern them after his death. In the first place, we would remark that in matters of right and wrong, and in questions where the good faith and good name of a man or a government is concerned, the argument about "sentimental consideration" is an exceedingly dangerous one. Those who apply it here are not perhaps careful enough to distinguish between considerations that are sentimental and nothing more, and those that are founded on principles which lie at the basis of all morality, and can never by an individual or a government be safely or honorably set aside. There are men to be found

who look upon respect for the sixth or seventh commandment as a sentimental and disagreeable feeling to be set at nought wherever it is possible to do so. As to the argument that we have no right to give over the people of the Berars to the chances of native misgovernment, we are tempted to reply to those who use it, that the happiness of those natives under some future ruler is a mere sentimental consideration not for a moment to be weighed against the legal rights of the Nizam. But their argument goes much too far. If we cannot restore the Berars now because Sir Salar is likely to die some day, we cannot of course restore them, after he is dead, to a new and untried ruler. And when we have waited till that ruler has had time to prove himself, even should he prove to be an abler ruler than Sir Salar Jung, which is unlikely, the old argument will still be as strong as ever, for he cannot live for ever any more than Sir Salar Jung. Indeed it is so unlikely that a ruler will ever arise in Hyderabad who is likely to live for ever, that it is not difficult to see that the argument from the mortality of its present prime minister will hold good for all time, and really amounts to a declaration that the Berars should never be restored. If our Government finally arrives at that conclusion we shall have no more to say, but if not, we should think it a more sensible policy to restore the districts now while we may reasonably expect that Sir Salar Jung will retain power for several years, and when we may exact any treaty guarantee we please for their future good government.

We remarked last week that when we come to look into the condition of the people under our rule in some of the more recently annexed districts, we had after all very much reason to congratulate ourselves on our success. or the people on their new found happiness and prosperity. We cited Oudh and Sindh as examples. We might have mentioned the Central Provinces, where Sir Richard Temple inaugurated the new golden age by the introduction of a land settlement which has plunged the cultivators into bankruptcy and the greatest distress. Their rights have been swept away in the most reckless and short-sighted manner, as one consequence, the present Chief Commissioner tells us that out of 1,55,000 cultivators with occupancy rights, about 44,000 have already disappeared under their most fatal settlement. We hear simultaneously of the people emigrating to Gwalior on the one side and the Nizam's territories on the other. When we hear that the people in our own provinces are flocking into the Nizam's territories to escape from miseries resulting from our rule, and are told at the same time that the people of the Berars are in terror lest we should hand them over to the Nizam, we cannot help suspecting there is more assumption than fact in the argument. Would like to know what evidence there is for the statement sometimes put forward, that the inhabitants of

Benar are really alarmed lest they should be transferred to the Nizam's government. In the meantime we take leave to doubt its truth. But, to return to the state of matters in the Central Provinces, we shall quote a passage from Mr. Morris' review of the work of the Registration Department for 1875-76, Mr. Morris writes :

"It is a somewhat disheartening admission to make, but the Registration Act, like so much of the machinery of our civil administration, apparently lends itself with greater facility and readiness to the wily money-lender or astute landholder, versed in chicanery and sharp practice, than to the simple people for whom it was intended."

In other words, the mushroom landlord whom we have created under the settlement, and the money-lender between them, are reducing the whole population of the Provinces to be mere tenants-at-will; and the people are emigrating to such an extent that the Supreme Government has been urged to colonize the provinces from the over-populated districts of Behar and Bengal.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 21st August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung, says a London correspondent, previous to his departure for Trentham, gave a dinner to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and about a score of the most distinguished persons in the metropolis, and, as host, proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Empress of India." We are told that one of the guests kept his seat, while others pronounced, so distinctly that their meaning could not be misunderstood, "the Queen!" Sir Salar wisely took no notice of the affair, but the Prince of Wales, says the correspondent, was in a temper, and declared his intention of having an explanation from the noblemen and gentlemen who declined to recognize the new title. This hardly bears out the report current some two months ago that His Royal Highness was personally averse to the same paper says: "Go where we will now it is to encounter the pleasant countenance of Sir Salar Jung or one of his suite, with showily embroidered garments, jewellery, and the inevitable puggaree of scarlet or white. Sir Salar is the lion of London for the time being." *The Education Gazette* says that though His Excellency Sir Salar Jung might not have succeeded in securing the object of his mission to England, yet we take pride at the honors which have been showered upon him. No native of India was ever so much honoured in England like Sir Salar Jung. He is now perhaps the first amongst the native subjects in India, and there can be no doubt that it is a matter of glory for Indians that the triumphal reception, accorded to him has been quite adequate to his position in this country. His Highness the

Pope of Rome gave him a personal audience, the people of France honoured him as they would have honoured the Nizam himself, the premier of England and the Duke of Sutherland have accorded to him a princely welcome. Even His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty the Queen have not deemed it beneath their dignity to welcome him. The Senate of the University of Oxford have conferred upon him the honorary title of D. C. L. The press of England teem in his praises and some of the newspapers have gone to the length of presenting him with addresses.

DECCAN HERALD, 23rd August 1876.

A STRANGE STORY.

(*Madras Times*.)

If the British public were actuated only by a grateful recollection of Sir Salar Jung's services in 1857, no one could blame dukes and commoners and deputations for making so much of the Nizam's Minister as they have done; but it is only too evident, from the style of entertainment and speeches to which Sir Salar Jung has been treated in England, that it is not so much as a friend as a novelty that he is feted. The Duke of Sutherland is an extraordinary nobleman. He has patronised fire engines and wicker coffins are now, and Sir Salar Jung may be happy in belonging to the category of distractions which his Grace, from time to time, takes up; but whatever the Nizam's Minister may think in his heart on the matter, it cannot fail to be a feather in the Duke's cap that he was showman to so distinguished a foreigner as his guest. Under the ducal auspices, Sir Salar Jung has appeared as the fashion of the hour, and, as might be expected from the tuition of one so powerful in the highest circles as is the Duke, the Nizam's Minister appears to have behaved himself on the whole, with singular taste and discretion. Perhaps Sir Salar Jung might as well have left off parading that in apt title conferred by Colonel Hastings Fraser on his master—our "faithful ally," the Nizam. The alliance is so much between the immense and the infinitesimal that it suggests the flea claiming equality with the lion because he lives in the noble beast's coat. Otherwise, Sir Salar Jung's public speeches are graceful enough, and he is wise to make no ante, or post-prandial, allusion to his mission—the Benars.

But a story reaches us, which, much as we desire to think it incredible, has some appearance of truth on the face of it. This is nothing less than that Sir Salar Jung and his friends have succeeded in wriggling from Lord Salisbury a reluctant consent to bring the Benar question before a mixed tribunal of Europeans and Natives in India. Already oblivious of

the Baroda Commission, we are to be treated, it is said, to another State inquiry as profitless as the last. Nothing could suit Sir Salar Jung better than the concession of a commission of that sort. If he carried the day, he would get what he wanted, and in he lost it, he would still enjoy the satisfaction of having *posed* his master, the Nizam, in the eyes of all India as a martyr of the first order. Sir Salar Jung himself could not fail to get distinction as the most conscientious of viviers, and the acutest of statesmen, whatever way the inquiry terminated. We always thought the Baroda Commission a bad precedent, but the new Commission spoken of would be infinitely worse. If it were granted, we might expect some day to find the English right of occupation in any part of India disputed before a mixed Commission of Europeans and Natives, and argued for or against us, by the first lawyers in London retained for the purpose. The troubles of the Government of India, already enhanced by Downing Street pretensions, would become nothing short of a grievous burden, were they to be arraigned before Commissions at the pleasure of every litigious Prince or Minister, and bound to find arguments in reply to those of Old Bailey lawyers. Nothing could be worse than the political effect of such a commission as is spoken of. It would convey the false and mischievous impression to the population of the county, that the whole tenure of our occupancy of Indian territory was insecure, and our raj an encroachment on native rights. It is hardly worth disputing the fact here, that England owns India by that possession which is nine points of the law, but it will be something more Quixotic than was ever heard of in the history of nations, if Lord Salisbury should really consent to try before an Indian mixed commission the absurd question, whether it is legal or not to hold lands taken from an enemy in conquest. Certainly conquest does not specially apply to the circumstances in which we occupy the Berars; but the nine issue might easily give rise to the other, and no doubt a man like Serjeant Balantyne could make out a strong case in Court for the restoration of every rood of ground at present occupied by the English in India.

One reason that makes us fear there is some truth in this rumour is, an impartial (?) commission of Europeans and Natives must naturally appeal to the sense, or the no sense of the British public as a popular and admirable way out of the Berar difficulty. The public at home seldom trouble themselves with the political weight of such an affair as this, but are content to take it on its philanthropic merits, and no more. This is what they are doing now with Sir Salar Jung. A man so honored by the Duke of Sutherland, so feted, so much the fashion, must to their mind, have right on his side, and, we dare say, it does some of them good to exhibit their own high appreciation of the Native character in distinction to

what they suppose is the appreciation thereof out here. It is a comfortable sensation to the British Public to feel itself the conscientious guardian of the oppressed and down-trodden Hindu, especially when it is called upon to listen to no Indian debates about him in the House of Commons; and so, Sir Salar Jung has made for himself the most powerful friend in the world, and at the cost of a dinner or town in the *Morning Post*, a turban, and a visit to Trentham and Dunrobin. Had His Excellency gone the old way to work with his grievance, and got Mr. Fawcett to bring it in all due form before the House, it is to be feared the British Public would have returned him the only answer the needy knife-grinder got; but Sir Salar Jung is no common man, and has had no common advantages. A commission of Europeans and Natives in equal proportion is only "common justice" to the sense of such a guardian of Indian interests as this, but to Anglo-Indians it has rather the appearance of that vacillation and shuffling off a responsibility, which in Oriental eyes can never appear strong government. There is a confession of weakness in the very thought of such a commission. Sir Salar Jung's claim to the Berars has been sifted and refused by Lord Northbrook's Government, and who should know better than the Government of India the right of the question? Lord Northbrook, every one knows, was conscientious enough in such matters, and was so tender of native rights as to appoint the Baroda Commission, in deference to them, and no one believes that either Lord Northbrook's or any other British Viceroy would perpetrate, or continue, an act of injustice if he knew it as such. Why then attempt to throw a slur upon the reputation of the British Government in India by appointing a commission of natives and lawyers to give their opinion upon its acts?

We don't think we ever heard of a more monstrous proposition, taking it altogether, than this of a mixed commission for the Berars, and the only consolation is, that it is still a mere rumour. Perhaps the wish is father to the tale, and that some of Sir Salar Jung's journalistic friends have circulated this story as a hint to Lord Salisbury how to act in the matter. It is to be hoped that this is, in fact, the case, for it can scarcely be believed that an Indian statesman of Lord Salisbury's pretensions should willingly or unwillingly commit an act so calculated to reflect upon the high reputation of the Government in this country.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—In reviewing the subject of the restoration of the Berars, the *Englishman* of the 4th instant has made some inaccurate statements, which I think should be corrected.

The writer observes, with reference to the Hyderabad Contingent, that "a force was substituted, for that mentioned in the Treaty of 1800, at the joint suggestion of the Minister Chundoo Lall and the Resident, called the British Contingent, enlisted under the guarantee of the British Government, and commanded by British officers."

I consider the whole of the above statement false and inaccurate.

In the first place there was no such thing as a "joint suggestion," and that that suggestion, joint or otherwise was never made known to the Nizam is evident from the fact that when Colonel Law remarked to His Highness, with reference to the Contingent, "I suppose that your father thought it a good arrangement, and that we therefore consented to it," he was "interrupted" by the Nizam, who said, "Don't say my father, say the Maharajah." The Resident, Mr. Russell, himself does not speak of it as a "joint suggestion."

When Mr. Russell visited Ellichpore and Aurungabad, he found at the former place two regiments of infantry under Salabut Jung, the jageerdar of Ellichpore, and at the latter a regiment of cavalry under Rajah Govind Buksh. The troops were tolerably well equipped and drilled, but irregularly paid. They were even then commanded by a few European and Eurasian officers, all adventurers. I shall now quote Mr. Russell's own words on the subject.

"These troops," he says in his speech before the Committee of the East India House, "were composed of a vast number of small parties, each under a separate command and receiving pay from its own immediate proprietor: but as many of them did not possess the funds necessary for the regular payment of the men, I therefore prevailed on the Nizam's Minister to take upon himself the immediate payment of the troops, and to settle with the several subordinate officers in the best manner he could."

There is no allusion here to the treaty of 1800. Mr. Russell's suggestion to Chundoo Lall to "take upon himself the immediate payment of the troops, and to settle with the subordinate officers in the best manner he could," conveyed no assurance of "British guarantee;" and by no stretch of imagination can it be made out that Mr. Russell contemplated the

substitution of this force for that mentioned in the Treaty of 1800.

Chundoo Lall approved of the suggestion, not because it pleased his Government, but merely because it gave the Resident pleasure; and when he formed the two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry into a brigade, "he baptized it in honour of the Resident," the "Russell Brigade."

I have, I trust, satisfactorily proved—first, that the suggestion was not "joint"; secondly, that the Nizam was not aware of the suggestion; thirdly, that the force thus brought into existence by the said "joint suggestion" was not called the "British contingent"; fourthly, that the men were not "enlisted under the guarantee of the British Government"; and fifth and lastly, that Mr. Russell did not contemplate the "substitution of these troops for the force mentioned in the Treaty of 1800"; and therefore the *Englishman's* statement is altogether a misrepresentation of facts.

The *Englishman* goes on to observe that "in 1860 the Treaty (of 1853), concluded by Lord Dalhousie was revised and modified, the confiscated State of Shorapore was ceded to the Nizam, as an acknowledgment of his services," &c.

But the British Government had no right to the disposal of the Sumasthan in any manner they pleased. The Rajah of Shorapore was a dependent and tributary of the Nizam, like the Chiefs of Gudwale, Woonpurtee, Narrainpet &c., "with respect to whom His Highness is absolute." The XVII article of the treaty of 1800 distinctly states that, "If in future the Shorapore, or Gudwale, zemindars, or any other subjects or dependents of His Highness' Government should withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claim upon them, or excite rebellion or disturbance," &c. It is evident then that the Shorapore Chief was viewed in the same light as the "other subjects and dependents of His Highness," and therefore his Sumasthan was forfeited to the Nizam's Government by his revolt.

The original cause which led to the interference of the British Government was this.

For some years previous to 1842 the Rajah failed to pay his *Pescush*, or tribute; this sum, added to the *nuzerana*, or succession fee, which was also due, made up a large amount. A good deal of correspondence had already passed between Chundoo Lall and the Shorapore State, and the former finding it almost impossible to recover from the latter any portion of the claim, solicited the Resident's interference in accordance with the treaty above quoted. The Resident appointed Captain Meadows Taylor, an officer of the Nizam's Contingent, to inquire into the state of affairs at Shorapore, Captain Taylor's investigation revealed the following facts:—That the Sumasthan was nigh to bankruptcy; that payments to its servants and dependents were greatly in arrears; that it was largely indebted to

certain sowkars at Shorapore; that it owed a considerable sum to the Arab Chiefs, whose troops were in the service of the Sumasthan; and lastly, that its revenues had been forestalled.

Under these circumstances Captain Taylor proposed the liquidation of the Nizam's claim by annual instalments, and in order to ensure the regularity of these instalments, and the release of the State from its difficulties, he suggested that it should be placed under the management of a European officer of the Nizam's Contingent. The suggestion was approved of both by the Resident and the Nizam's Government, and Captain Taylor, as the officer best acquainted with Shorapore affairs, was appointed "Special Agent."

Captain Taylor had scarcely commenced his reforms, when Rajah Kistnappah Naik died, and was succeeded by his son, Venkettuppah Naik, then a minor.

On this occasion Chundoo Lall demanded the usual *nuzzerana*; but on the representation of the Resident that the claim, though just, would involve the Sumasthan in greater difficulties and embarrassments, the Minister consented to waive the claim for the present.

The young Rajah was placed under the guardianship of Captain Taylor, and the Administration of the Sumasthan was superintended by the same office.

The Sumasthan was made over to the Rajah when he attained the age of maturity shortly after "coming into possession," the young Rajah thought proper to assume a defiant attitude against his Suzerain, and notwithstanding all the advice and warnings of the Resident, he remained fixed in his determination to oppose his master. The result of this piece of folly on the part of the Rajah was the immediate march of a body of troops into his territory, not the Subsidiary Force, to whose services His Highness had a right, but the Nizam's own Contingent. Thus the Shorapore Rajah did not rebel against the British Government, or oppose the British troops, but the Nizam's force and the Nizam's Government, and therefore I consider that the Sumasthan encheated to His Highness, and not to the British Government.

Apologizing for the length of this letter and soliciting a corner for it in your valuable journal—

Secunderabad, 21st August

I am, &c.

GUNPUT.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 25th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung and his suite, consisting of about sixty persons, left Charing Cross Station by special train on Monday, July 31, for Folkestone

and Brindisi on his return to India. The Duke of Sutherland took leave of His Excellency at the station, and the Hon. James Byng, deputy-chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, was also there to receive him. Sir Salar Jung left Paris on Thursday, August 3.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 25th August 1876.

The character of relations of the English with the Nizam under Lord Hastings, says the *Calcutta Statesman*, may be fairly gauged by a story in Kaye's Life of Metcalfe:—

Metcalfe went to Hyderabad in 1820, in the very midst of the time when the Palmers, in partnership with the Residency and Chundoo Lall, were plundering the Nizam in the most wholesale manner. Sir William Rumbold, who had married a ward of Lord Hastings, and was looked upon as his son-in-law at Hyderabad, was at the head of the gang. The corruption prevalent at the time could hardly receive a stronger proof than the fact that Metcalfe carried with him to Hyderabad a proposal in Lord Hastings' own handwriting, that "Nizzy," as he was called, should make the British Government at present of £160,000 for the improvement of Calcutta. The gift was to be made in an article of the new treaty that Metcalfe was to negotiate, and was drafted by Lord Hastings himself as follows:—"His Highness the Nizam, contemplating the great benefits which he has reaped from the late military operations, in the security of his dominions, and in the advantages accruing to his revenue, is anxious to manifest his sense of such a boon by a gratuitous contribution. In this view His Highness desires that he may be allowed to furnish sixteen lakhs of rupees (payable at the rate of four lakhs yearly till the amount be completed) for public purposes connected with the city of Calcutta or its vicinity, within the 24 Pergunnahs, on the condition that the sum shall be applied in such portions and for such objects as the Governor-General in Council may direct." Kaye tells us that the familiar expression was in constant use "Nizzy pays for all." We have here the very Governor-General himself boldly asking him for a *danceur* of £160,000. The poor Nizam of course "cheerfully" made the donation: and but for the honorable interference of the East India Company, he would have been fleeced of this large sum at the very moment that his territories were desolated by the extortion and oppressions practiced under our own eye by the Minister we had set up and maintained in our own interests. It is the simple truth that we plunged the Nizam into hopeless debt, and then seized his finest provinces on the pretext that he could not pay us."

This is the simple and absolute truth; and when English journals open their columns to defend what was done, they simply increase the reproach that attaches to the English as a nation in the matter. What should they have said if the Emperor of Austria had required Venice to send him £160,000 to beautify Vienna, or if Russia had fined Warsaw, in the same way to ornament St. Petersburg?

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 25th August 1875.

THE RETURN OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO INDIA.

The old scriptural saying anent the minimum amount of honour accorded to a prophet in his own country, as compared with the unlimited adulation he may receive elsewhere, has met with numerous exemplifications since the words were written, and proofs of its truth are still constantly being given, with the difference that the significance now a days rests in a reflection, not upon the prophet's countrymen but upon the prophet—or great man of whatever description—himself, whose character, from intimate knowledge, is better understood and his worth and value more correctly appreciated at home than abroad. Of this perhaps a more striking instance has never been afforded than by the recent foreign tour of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Minister to H. H. the Nizam, who returned to India in the P. and O. C.'s steamer *Pera* yesterday. Sir Salar left Bombay on the 8th of April last, in the wake of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to visit England, and other European countries *en route*, merely, according to what was stated at the time, as a personal pleasure and in gracious acceptance of the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, but really, as there was afterwards reason to believe, with a view to cajoling Her Majesty's Government to consent to the restitution to the Nizam of the territory of the Berars. Abroad, His Excellency, of whose power and influence some exaggerated story seems to have been circulated, was everywhere received and feted with a pomp and circumstances suited to the dignity of Prince of the blood Royal. He met with such an ovation in England as might have been accorded to his pious majesty of Germany or the Emperor of all the Russias; and now he has returned to India to dwindle back into his former comparative insignificance, and to be received in his proper character (as the undoubtedly clever and astute minister of a tributary native prince) by one or two subordinate Government officials, a deputation from his own district of Hyderabad, a few native gentlemen with whom he is connected in business, and a very few interested Europeans. One very small section of the English community made a great show in honour of

Sir Salar, there being present to welcome him the formidable united farse of the Editor, Assistant Editor, Sub-Editor, and two or three reporters of the *Times of India*. With the exception of a few officials, those gentlemen were almost the only Europeans present. It is a wonder that our contemporary's staff of compositors, Parsee managers, and Portuguese clerks was not drawn up at the Bunder in order to add to the force of the *Times of India's* welcome.

The steamer was expected to arrive early in the morning, and the landing of His Excellency had been fixed for ten o'clock, but it was much nearer one when he came on shore. Major Proudfoot and some half dozen native gentlemen from Hyderabad went on board the steamer, and accompanied Sir Salar and the principle members of his suite on shore. At the landing place His Excellency was received by Mr. Mackenzie, Under Secretary to Government, and by a number of native gentlemen, including the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Hoosungjee, Parsee high priest of the Deccan and brother to three officials high in the service of the Nizam. The only European gentlemen of standing in Bombay who honoured the occasion with their presence on behalf of the general public were Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commission. A guard of honour of the 20th N. I., under the command of Major Kettlewell, was drawn up on the pier, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery as His Excellency stepped on shore. Sir Salar looked well and in good health, but was obliged to lean heavily on the arm of Major Trevor, who accompanied him on account of the still weak state of the leg he broke on the stairs of the Grand Hotel, during his visit to Paris. The members of his suite who returned with His Excellency were Siddi Amber, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Mir Regasit Ali, Syed Hossein, Dr. Williamson, Major Trevor, Mr. Oliphant, Yassan Ali, Ghalub Jung, Mussullum Jung, Synd Ali Khan, Meer Tahawoor Ali, M. Mahomed Siddi, and Syed Abdool Wahab.

After going through the ceremony of greeting the friends who received him on landing, Sir Salar was driven to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Panthakee, and will stay there until he leaves Bombay for Hyderabad, which he is expected to do to-day.

In the evening, a deputation from the recently formed Anjuman Islam—the Bombay Mahomedan Society,—waited upon His Excellency for the purpose of presenting him with an address congratulating him on his safe return. The deputation was composed of the President of the Society, Mr. C. Tyahjee, the Vice-President, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, and 12 other Mahomedan gentlemen. The address, which was in Hindoostanee, was read by Mulvie

Hidayatullah. We were unable to obtain a translation, but have been promised one. His Excellency, in reply, said he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but from the people, and had otherwise derived great benefit from his visit. He had always been desirous of extending the civilization and cultivation of the natives of his own country, and the desire had been greatly strengthened by his experiences abroad. He thanked the Anjuman warmly for their address. An illuminated copy of the address, printed on vellum, was presented to His Excellency by Mr. Tyabje, and the deputation then withdrew.

Sir Salar will leave Bombay for Hyderabad by special train from the Byulla station at seven o'clock this morning. The resident Under-Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government will accompany His Excellency from the bungalow to the station, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired on his departure.

DECCAN HERALD, 25th August 1876.

THE PROPOSED PROCLAMATION AT DELHI, JANUARY 25, 1876.

Her Majesty the Queen of England is now Empress of India by the will of the English nation. It has been said by some that this title in connection with India is disagreeable to the English nation. We do not believe it. A few clamorous voices have been raised against it, and these have made a great deal of noise; but, if the English public were really against it, they would have known very well how to express such their opinion in a way that could not be mistaken. By the will of the British nation, therefore, Victoria, Queen of England, is now, by the grace of God, Empress of India. Sir Salar Jung very gracefully proposed the toast of the Empress of India at a dinner given by him to some of the aristocracy of Britain, when H. Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was one of the guests. Sir Salar Jung, no doubt, meant to show, by giving the usual toast in this form, that he is heartily loyal to Her Majesty. Had he merely proposed the health of "the Queen," we should all have felt that it was not the only title that the Prime Minister of an Indian Potentate ought to have mentioned on such an occasion. He might have given Her Majesty's full titles "Queen of England and Empress of India," but we confess that we considered it to have been far more natural that he should look upon our good Queen from an Indian point of view. If the English nobleman present were so discourteous as the correspondent of the *Madras Times* would have us believe, we do not wonder that the "first Gentleman in Europe," His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, showed marked displeasure at their

want of true politeness in the first place, and something worse in the second place. The Queen is at the present moment by British law Empress of India, and whatever may be the private opinion of individuals, they are bound, meanwhile, to recognise the authority of British law. Her Majesty the Queen is still further to have the new title proclaimed with all the pomp and circumstance which the Indian administration can throw around the occasion. Her Majesty is, moreover, to be proclaimed Empress at Delhi, the city at which the old line of Mahomedan Emperors were proclaimed, and where they sat in state. It is well, we think to invest the taking of the title with all the outward honor and dignity which are so important in the eyes of the people of this country. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has done well to issue a proclamation from Simla, which tells us how Parliament has passed the Act, and Her Majesty has issued the Proclamation in England, by which the Queen assumes the title of Empress of India; and which goes on to say:—"Moreover, I now publicly notify, under this my hand and seal, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the first day of January 1877, an Imperial assemblage for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced Her Majesty to make to her Sovereign style and titles an addition specially intended to mark Her Majesty's interest in this great Dependency of Her Crown, and Her Royal confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and Peoples of India. To this assemblage I promise to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of administrations from all parts of the Queen's Indian Dominions, as well as those Princes, Chiefs and Nobles in whose persons the antiquity of the past is associated with the prosperity of the present, and who so worthily contribute to the splendour and stability of this great Empire. I shall forthwith issue such orders in Council as may be suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, and in conformity with the desire which will be felt by all Her Majesty's subjects in India, to manifest the affection they cherish for their August Sovereign by public rejoicing and appropriate demonstrations of loyalty." This is the most important part of Lord Lytton's proclamation: though very concise, it is sufficiently long to show what a grand demonstration it is to be. The Queen's representatives at the different presidencies, the Governors of provinces, the Princes and the great men of India are to meet at Delhi to add brilliancy to the Royal proclamation at that Royal city. We trust that facilities will be granted to those of Her Majesty's loyal servants, who may be able to make arrangements for accommodation at Delhi, to be present during the holidays. This could be done by extending the usual Christmas holidays to the 4th of January inclusive, instead of the usual 2nd of January inclusive. Already a

great amount of enthusiasm prevails throughout the country in regard to this great event, and as the time draws nearer the anxiety to be present will greatly increase. Let His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General order that the next Christmas holidays shall be extended, and His Excellency will thus enable many to attend (and thus add to the brilliancy of the occasion,) who would not otherwise be able to witness the grand and imposing spectacle—the most splendid sight that India has ever witnessed. We are glad that there is to be a special day on which it is to be publicly announced to all the world that the Queen is really and truly Empress of India. A new era has at length dawned upon this interesting country. Public attention has been much more directed, of late years, both in this country and in England, to its concerns than formerly. Those in power have also the will to benefit the people, and they do not now stand on an eminence far removed from them as used to be the case in old times; they now come into the midst of them and enter into their views and feelings in regard to outward pomp and ceremonies. This great gathering together to Delhi will consist of all the different nationalities and will help to cement still more closely the bonds of union which have of late years been multiplying and strengthening. Long live Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, and may we see great and increasing prosperity under this new era of Her Majesty's Government in India.

TIMES OF INDIA, 25th August 1876.

Sir Salar Jung yesterday arrived in Bombay and to-day he proceeds to Hyderabad. The unfortunate accident which befel him in the Grand Hotel in Paris, it is true, marred in some respects the pleasure of his tour in Europe, but it is gratifying to the numerous friends of the distinguished Minister to learn that the effects of the fall are gradually wearing off, and that although he could not move without crutches when he went on board the mail steamer at Brindisi he was yesterday able to walk with the aid of a slight cane. The impressions which he and his suite have derived from their tour in England and on the Continent are already the subject of conversation in Bombay. It will interest all true Scotchmen to know that his trip beyond the Tweed gave His Excellency special pleasure. He liked the scenery, which in parts are not without a certain resemblance to the country around Hyderabad with its abrupt hills and its boulders, and he liked the cordial reception which he everywhere received from the people. When he drove through Edinburgh in an open carriage to view the modern Athens and visit the chief places of interest, the cheers which everywhere

greeted him were so hearty that he felt as if he were quite at home. In London he of course moved in the high political and diplomatic circles and found himself the lion of the season. He entertained Ambassadors and Archbishops and even greater personages, and was of course an honoured guest in his turn. Wealth and commerce, as represented by the Corporation, made him a freeman of London, and learning, as represented by Oxford, conferred on him an L. L. D. But what most impressed the Minister and his following was the spectacle of the ceaseless activity of the immense population of the great Metropolis itself. The incessant roar and the seething crowds of the city streets, so different from the quietude of the tortuous thoroughfares of Hyderabad, where the elephant can roam, and the camel is able to pick its way leisurely along without interfering with the pedestrians, made a deep impression upon them. They compared the signs of earnestness and energy so visible in all the great arteries of London with the gay crowds and brilliant scenes of Paris, and not at all to the advantage of the latter. The splendid French capital seemed to the observant Hyderabadies to have been created for the delight and solace of happy people who had no serious work in the world. But London seemed to them to be the "capital of a people with a steady destiny." This reconciled them to the gloom and heaviness of the metropolitan atmosphere, which was not much the better for being nearly as hot as Hyderabad during the greater part of the time they spent there. Nevertheless, they were struck, as everybody is struck, with the architectural glories of Paris, its broad well kept streets, and beautiful parks and gardens. The place de la Concorde, with its historical associations, was viewed with the greatest interest, the Egyptian Obelisk claiming especial attention as coming, like the travellers, from the East. True Mussulmans as they were they made a pilgrimage to Notre Dame, where amongst other relics, sacred and profane, they were shown the coronation robes of the First Emperor. One of the Frenchmen present ventured upon a prophecy, half jocular, and half serious, saying, "Napoleon IV., who is in England now, will wear these robes when he comes over to be crowned!" To which His Excellency diplomatically replied, "One must never be too sure that this thing or that thing will happen. Can we call any person a King who cannot live in his own country? The restored column of Vendome was inspected, and the story of its recent vicissitudes inquired into on the spot. When it was known that Sir Salar and his suite were going to the Opera, the boxes taken days beforehand by those who were desirous of seeing the illustrious strangers, of whom the most extraordinary stories were circulated, and perhaps believed. It was said that he was a Turkish *revolte*, who had escaped from prison and had been wounded in his flight. The tact that he

was lame seemed to establish the truth of this assertion. On the homeward journey His Excellency and suite paid a flying visit to the Khedive at Cairo. The brief sojourn in the Land of the Nile gave them an flying opportunity of taking a glance at a country which had a special interest for them from being under Mussulman rule, but the stay was too brief to enable any useful comparisons to be drawn between the state of things under the Khedive, and that with which they were all familiar in India, British and native.

With respect to the supposed political objects of the tour which has just been completed, we believe that there is no doubt amongst the well informed that the assertions rashly made some months ago in the columns of some of our contemporaries were wholly believed by the result. It was no part of the plan on which the tour was carried out to urge the claim of the Nizam's Government to the restoration of the Berars. Sir Salar Jung received pressing invitations during the visit of the Prince of Wales in India to visit England, and above all Scotland, where the Duke of Sutherland was able to guarantee him a hospitality which it would be worth travelling thousands of miles to enjoy. With some reluctance the invitations were accepted, but we believe it is pfectly true that Sir Salar left India with the firm determination not to let the word Berar pass his lips while he was in England. It is absurd to suppose that a Minister who is credited, not wholly without reason, with being one of the best diplomatists in India would go to London to ask the Secretary of State, or to ask the Duke of Sutherland to ask the Secretary of State, to hand him back the Berars, when it was morally certain that the answer to such a demand so made would be a more or less civil "No." The Berar question has not been pressed and it is said was not even mooted by the Hyderabadese during the recent tour. If anything has been said about it, the anxiety of those who were apprehensive of some successful diplomatic *coup* was the cause. They kept perpetually saying, "the Berars ought not to be given up," until people began to ask what were the Berars and why were they not to be given up? The India Office was, as a matter of course, disturbed by the visitation, and the fact that the Nizam's Minister was in London and might ask for the hypothecated provinces gave some of the members a little uneasiness. But no such request was preferred, and none was likely to be preferred. Whatever the merits of the claim to the Berars—which Sir Salar Jung has never abandoned and is not likely to abandon—the subject, it is stated by those who profess to be well informed, was not pressed or even willingly discoursed about during His Excellency's recent visit to England. The object of the trip to Europe was primarily to accept the hospitality so cordially pressed upon Sir Salar Jung last cold weather, and

to take the opportunity of seeing the marvels of Western civilisation—an attraction which proves irresistible in these days not merely to Oriental ministers but to Shahs and Sultans.

TIMES OF INDIA, 25th August 1876.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

Yesterday His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay harbour in the P. and O. Company's steamer Pera. One of the first to go on board to welcome His Excellency was Major Proudfoot, his Military Secretary, who had come from Hyderabad to meet Sir Salar. A few others from Hyderabad also went on board to welcome their master on his return from England. Amongst his suite was particularly noticeable the richly clad Syed Abdool. Sir Salar Jung, though apparently in the best of health, is still a cripple, and the well-known form which so softly glided amongst those around it, chatting with this one and that one, sat yesterday quietly on the back seats, giving instructions to the servants as they knelt to him on the poop. The Pera had enjoyed unusually fine weather, and as the main deck had been placed entirely at the disposal of the distinguished travellers, Sir Salar voyaged most comfortably. Before leaving the vessel he signified his satisfaction with all the arrangements by handsome presents to each member of the crew. Captain Hyde received a most valuable diamond ring; the chief officer and chief engineer other diamond rings; the junior officers trinkets of some value; the petty officers two or three pounds each; the stokers half-a-sovereign; and each of the crew five shillings. When the time arrived for His Excellency to land he was assisted to the accommodation ladder by Captain Hyde, of the Pera, Sir Salar's brother (Yavar Ali Khan) and helping him into the steam launch which was awaiting his convenience. Here he was received by Captain Campbell of the Bombay Marine, who conducted His Excellency to his seat. Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Craigie Oliphant his private secretary, and Mr. Oliphant, by the Nawab Sooleyman Yar Jung Bahadoor, Jemadar Muccadum, Siddi Amber, Mir Regazit Ali, Syed Hoosein, Yassum Ali, Ghaleb Jung, Mufullum Jung, Syed Ali Khan, Meer Tahawoor Khan, and Azim Ali Khan, and several other Hyderabad officials. Surgeon Major Williamson, others of the suite, and the rest of the retinue, including thirty-seven servants, followed in other boats. On leaving the ship's side the yards were manned and both passengers and crew gave the party "three times three" and waved hats, scarves, and handkerchiefs, which were duly acknowledged, and in a few

minutes the boom of the first of seventeen guns announced that the Nizam's representative had once again placed his foot upon Indian soil. On arriving at the Bunder Sir Salar Jung disembarked from the steam launch, and ascended the steps leaning on the arm of Captain Trevor. He was dressed as usual in a dark-blue uniform with a gold belt round his waist and his customary white turband on his head. After shaking hands and conversing for a few minutes with those who were present, His Excellency got into his carriage and drove off to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee. As soon as the mail steamer had been signalled people began to assemble at the Apollo Bunder, and amongst those who were present to welcome His Excellency were Mr. Mackenzie, the Acting Under-Secretary to the Judicial Department, Mr. Venayek Wassodew, the Oriental Translator to Government, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamilton, Maxwell, Mr. G. Geary, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay, Dustoor Khan Pestonjee, whose brother is one of the Chief Talookdars in the employ of the Nizam, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and others. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 of the rank and file of the 20th N. L., under the command of Major Kettlewell, was drawn up to receive His Excellency, and with band playing escorted the party as far as the Esplanade.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the new Bombay Mahomedan Society, called the Unjumna Islam, waited on Sir Salar Jung and presented him with an address congratulating him on his safe return to India. There were fifteen members in all present, including the president, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, the vice president, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay, and the honorary secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee. Mr. Moulvie Hidayat Ullah having read the address it was presented to His Excellency by the president. Sir Salar Jung in reply stated that he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but also from the public. He had derived great benefit from what he had seen abroad, and the experience he had gained had only added to the desire he had always felt to civilize the natives of the country, and he was in hopes that his efforts in the future would show that he had profited by his experience. He returned his sincere thanks to the Society for their address and kind wishes; as he had not had time to write a reply to it, he had said it in a few words as possible.

As soon as His Excellency had concluded his reply, the members of the Society shook hands with him and took their departure. A translation of the address will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

The following Government Resolution was issued yesterday afternoon.—

His Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. L., will take his departure for Hyderabad by special train, leaving the Byculla Station at 7 a.m., railway time, to-morrow, the 25th instant.

2. His Excellency will be accompanied from his residence on the Queen's Road to the Byculla Station by a deputation consisting of the Resident Under-Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government.

3. A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Railway Station, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's departure.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 26th August 1876.

"By the 37th George III. it was enacted that it shall be a misdemeanour for either the Indian Government or any other individual to lend money to the native princes of India. This might have been very well when the country was recently subdued, but when 80 years had passed, and there was an increase in intercourse and trade it was time that such an act should be repealed, because it prevented loans being made to native princes to improve their own localities. One of the first things he had to say to the Government nearly 20 years ago respecting the cotton supply to this country was, that they found cotton bales thrown into the slime at Guzerat, and up the coast nearly to Bombay, and floated down in lighters, and when they fell off men had to go into the river and put them on the lighters again, and why? The Government would not allow a plank to be used to assist in loading the cotton, because, under the Act of Parliament referred to native princes were not permitted to borrow for the development of industry. Even at the present moment if the native princes were disposed to promote irrigation, or any other public improvements they would not be allowed to borrow money either from the Government or from private individuals. When they presented their address to Sir Salar Jung he said not a word of complaint. He was very loyal to the British Government, he was a perfect gentleman, he spoke the English language fluently, and he was admitted to be one of the first princes in his district, and had absolute sway over a country the area of France. That man panted to be at liberty to come into the English market, but he could not do so in consequence of the old Act of Parliament. If Sir Salar Jung were at liberty to do so was there any gentleman who would say that the investment would not be a good and eligible one, and more likely to be successful than in lending money to promote war with the Porte. (Hear, hear.) He expressed his belief that the Chamber might have to take some steps to urge the Indian

Government to bring in a bill by which there would be a greater amount of freedom of action between one section of our subjects and the other. (Hear, hear.) During the time of the famine two years ago, the Government bought rice from Burma at 15 lbs. for a rupee, and thought it a good price. If there had been railway communication with Sir Salar Jung's country, the rice could have been bought at 54 lbs. per rupee, or three-and-a-half times the quantity for each rupee. And that was all for want of communication, which would be made and carried out if the Indian Government were as business like as tradesmen were."

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 26th August 1876.

A parallel between Sir Salar Jung and Mademoiselle Cinderella of fairy fame may seem somewhat far-fetched. But the idea is not unnaturally suggested by the sudden elevation of His Excellency in social and political importance, and his equally sudden fall therefrom. The good fairy, whom we suppose to have inspired his visit to England, changed him from a mere Indian official a Prince—which was the rank generally accorded to him at home—and invested him with all kinds of illustrious attributes that nobody in India had ever dreamed of in connection with the Minister of the Nizam including the character of saviour of British rule in India at the crisis of 1857. It was a gorgeous metamorphosis, and in its stange unreality almost as wonderful as the adventures of the fair but fabulous young lady alluded to, who was dressed on *Princesse* for the ball by a stroke of the fairy's wand, and by the same process had a State carriage manufactured for her out of a melon, and a team of beautiful horses from half a dozen mice. With surrounding and reputation equally unreal, Sir Salar Jung has been making something like a Royal Progress in Europe—receiving on all sides homage usually reserved for crowned heads and their families, and exchanging courtesies with Royalty itself upon almost equal terms. The spell is intact; the enchantment endures; the sweet delusion and the solemn sham are maintained, so long as the astute Minister of Hyderabad yet casts his shadow in Europe—the credulous West which believes anything that it is told concerning the East. But once on Indian soil the spell is broken, the enchantment is dissolved, the sweet delusion and the solemn sham are dissipated and detected. Sir Salar Jung, divested of his imaginary attributes, becomes one more—Sir Salar Jung.

It is not pleasant to be yourself again when you have gained so much more importance by seeming to be somebody else; and it must be said that the Nizam's Minister was a very different person when we landed at the

Apollo Bunder on Thursday from what he was when popular ignorance created him a Prince and Princes themselves treated him with the consideration due to their own order. For all this misconception, however, it would scarcely be fair to blame Sir Salar himself. People high and low chose to make fools of themselves, and was it for Sir Salar to tell them of their folly? On the contrary, we can fancy him thoroughly enjoying the joke. For exaggerated homage is naturally ridiculous, and to none more so than to the recipient. We believe, indeed, that even real Kings and Queens of a humorous or philosophical turn of mind often have a quiet laugh to themselves at the absurd forms assumed by the expression of loyalty on the part of their subjects. And nobody should be more amused than a man like Sir Salar at all the deluded devotion which he received on account of his imaginary rank and his fabulous fame.

But our objects in making these remarks was not to make Sir Salar Jung look ridiculous, but to notice the assertion that the object of his visit was purely private; simply in acknowledgment of a gratifying invitation; that the Berars were not in the Minister's mind; and further, that no appeal was made upon the vexed question, which indeed was alluded to as little as possible in conversation, and never by the Minister's wish. Sir Salar knows as well as we do that the Berars are not to be recovered by assault, and that the only chance of success is by a skilful course of undermining. If the representative of the Nizam has not initiated this proceeding during his visit to Europe he has made very bad use of his time. And if he has avoided the subject of the Berars, how is it that they have become so prominent all on a sudden as a matter for discussion by the press, and for enquiry by political men and even the general mass of private society? We may depend upon it that we have not heard the last of the Berars, either in England or in this country; and it will be strange indeed if the presence, prestige, and popularity of Sir Salar Jung have not created some influence in favour of the restoration of the assigned territory. We cannot doubt of this much at least being affected. For the rest we can only say that in drawing the analogy just now between Cinderella and Sir Salar Jung we omitted one point in which we suspect that the resemblance will be found to fail. Cinderella secured the permanence of her state and splendour by being able to wear the little glass slipper. In Sir Salar Jung's case we are afraid the boot will not fit.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 26th August 1876.

ADDRESS TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

The following is a translation of the Address presented to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., by the "Anjuman-i-Islam," Bombay:—

To His Excellency Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah Surab Ali Khan Mukhtar-al-Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I. May his fortune be for ever!

Your Excellency having just landed after your journey to Europe, and this great city of Bombay being the first to hail your presence on your way to your own country, we the representatives of the Anjuman-i-Islam, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency. Your Excellency is so deeply concerned in the welfare of India and God the Almighty One having bestowed upon your Excellency high position and great capacities—and for the reason that your Excellency is the Prime Minister of so great a Mahomedan State as Hyderabad and on account of the glory of the Nizam's dominions (which in this country is the place of security and rest for the Moslems)—it is becoming of us and our bounden duty to pay these our respects to your Excellency on this joyful occasion.

The honours which your Excellency has received in London, and in other great cities, have highly delighted the natives of India, and more especially have the Mahomedans shared this delight, among whom are the members of the "Anjuman-i-Islam." The accident that happened to your Excellency at Paris has deeply affected the hearts of us all, and we pray that Almighty God may speedily restore your Excellency to perfect health. We also pray that your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honour and dignity of your exalted position.

In conclusion, it is the earnest desire of the Mahomedans, which the members of the Anjuman share, that the existing alliance and friendship between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam may be firm and close. And they hope that your Excellency's experiences during your late journey may bear fruit in extending improvements and forwarding the civilization of the Nizam's territory, from which we trust the people will be benefited and improved. Finally, we pray that your Excellency may arrive in safety at Hyderabad, and have a joyful meeting with your family and friends.

May the sun of your Excellency's fortune ever shine.

C. TYABJEE, President.

GHOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, Secretary.

HYDERABAD DECCAN, 26th August 1876.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG AT HYDERABAD.

Sir Salar Jung arrived to-day at nine A. M. He was received by the Resident and Staff Officers Commanding the Contingent, the nobles Vicarooloomrah, Busheerodowlah, Mookrumoodowlah, and other nobles. His Excellency was very warmly received. The city is to be illuminated to night.

TIMES OF INDIA, 30th August 1876.

THE RETURN OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 26.

Hyderabad is at the present moment mad with joy. The Nawab Sir Salar Jung has returned in safety from his adventurous journey to the Far West—hundreds upon hundreds of miles west even of far distant Mecca. He has come back to live once more among his devoted people—to bless them with the radiant light of his countenance, which is the sun, light-giving and warmth-producing, of their day, and the full-orbed moon of their night. Never has the Lion City been in such transports of joy since it commenced its individual existence as a city. It is a matter of regret that His Excellency is not altogether so sound of limb as he was when he went away; but let us fervently hope the cruel effects of the injury will wear off with lapse of time, and that in due course he shall find restored to him his pristine ease and vigour of movement. The circumstance of his unfortunate accident seems to be generally overlooked in the general flush of gratitude that the Nawab himself has appeared once more in the flesh—of which, by the bye, His Excellency seems to have put on a good deal since he crossed the black water, for in my opinion he is much stouter than he was when he started. The special train conveying the party arrived at 9 o'clock this morning sharp, and a salute of welcome was fired by fog signals on the line as the carriages glided slowly into the station. Of course the big wigs from Secunderabad, as well as those of Hyderabad and sweet retiring Chudderghaut, attended to great the returning Minister. These assembled swells were comparatively few in number, but behind them, extending Heaven knows how far in rear, were marshalled thousands upon thousands of unconsidered small wigs, whose untutored hearts throbbed wildly on the occasion with a genuing, Oriental impulsiveness of rapture such as you accidentals have no conception of. Never before did the gates

of Hyderabad pour forth such multitudes of people, all bound on an errand of peace, with joy marked on every countenance, and even with ecstasy on not a few more, especially among the congregating Arabs. The sons of Ishmael are hyperbolically estated to worship Sir Salar Jung—you will recollect it was chiefly through their fidelity that he kept matter straight in 1857—and they mustered in their thousands (each man carrying his match-lock and museum of knives) to welcome back their adored master from the land of the Feringhi. Although His Excellency still walks a little lame, requiring the aid of a stick or the arm of a friend, I was glad to observe that he was quite equal to ascending a steep flight of steps which leads up to his own mansion. It must be admitted that the native mode of returning a salute, if more graceful, is not nearly so convenient as that practised in European lands. To go through the form of raising your hand from contact with the ground to contact with your head is apt to impede progress if you are on foot, and give you a tripping appearance at each bob.

Did I not remark with perfect truth some time before the Nawab set his face westward that he would be the great lion of the London season? Tell me, ye Court Chroniclers, has it not been so? Did I not also declare, with unimpeachable accuracy, that he would enjoy his trip down to the "land of downy heath and shaggy wood?" and did not the Highland hospitality of His Grace of Sutherland take even the tranquil Mussulman chiefly by storm, and confer on him enjoyment so complete, that he admitted imbibing it to the utmost extent of human capacity? I suggested that possibly *en route* to Dunrobin he might visit the Queen at Balmoral, if Her Majesty should perchance be revelling in the wild solitudes of dark Loch-nagar. But our Gracious Sovereign did not happen to be dwelling on the banks of the brawling Dee, but on those of the smooth-flowing Thames, and so to Windsor the Nizam's Minister repaired, there to present his *nuzur*—symbol of fealty and allegiance. It was on this occasion that the word *nuzur* was converted into *nuggur* and then into *muggur*, till finally translated into *crocodile* by some enterprising Anglo-Indian, it was issued in that guise for the information of an utterly bewildered public. You will recollect, doubtless, that the man of the *World* made exceeding merry over my auguries, respecting the figure which Sir Salar Jung was destined to play in London, and turned to ridicule the brilliant reception, which I ventured to prognosticate awaited the Nizam's Minister in the great metropolis of the British Empire. Well, which of us has turned out to be right, you or I, my accomplished friend of the *World*? You were pleased to alude to the present writer under the flattering soubriquet of "that Hyderabad luminary." I accepted the title with extreme satisfaction, because I felt that I had honestly earned it. Are you not now prepared to admit

that I would have illuminated your darkened understanding if only you had had the *news* to open the opaque windows thereof for the reception of the proffered light? Which of us is more likely to know about Hyderabad affairs—I on the spot, or you in, or all Cockneydom, York Street, Covent Garden? Your Atlantic paragraphist is doubtless an excellent person and a valuable journalist, but he has not lived so long within sight of Goleonda as I have done.

Were I to venture upon assuring you that Sir Salar Jung's ostensible mission to Europe was a splendid success, I should probably be considered as trenching upon the domain of superrrogation. (Permit me to warn you at once that I mean to eschew all reference to the scorching Berar question.) Never was distinguished foreigner, if one of Her Majesty's feudatory's subjects can be called a foreigner) received with more enthusiastic welcome by the *elite* of English society. Yet is it not strange that rampant feelings of envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness have been gnawing at the hearts of certain Anglo-Indians because they saw His Excellency petted and made much of by proud English Dukes and lovely Duchesses? Why on earth these invidious people should allow such feelings to enter their bosoms, I am at a loss to conceive. I only hope that the cream of English society will on all future occasions be as discriminating as to the sort of person it exalts upon the pedestal of social worship. It is urged that the Minister is only a servant of the Nizam, and is not of royal or even of princely blood. Good Heavens! what on earth has the *regius sanguis* to do with a great man's public worth? I am fully aware that Snobocracy adores the Duke of Schlophenhausen-Dousterswind, simply because of that brother Snob's princely origin. Yet in every other respect that royal Duke is a miserable wretch—physically it may be, morally and monarchically for certain. He spends his time chiefly in the consumption of beer and tobacco. He is brutally ignorant and boorishly awkward. His dignity is non-existent, as he lacks means to sustain it. His wide domineering boast a standing army composed of two men and a corporal and bring him in an income of full ten francs a day. Yet this blue-blooded "German lairdie" must, forsooth, be admired and respected! Give me a respectable cheese-monger, if he is well-to-do and modest, a thousand times over. Sir Salar Jung is not of kingly blood, but he is the keen, enlightened Minister of the largest Native State in our vast dependency of India—a man of strong intellect, highly cultivated intelligence, and of cultured æsthetic tastes. The actual power of his master may not be very great; for my part I do not consider that it is. His troops lack too many of the mechanical, scientific, and even moral qualities which are demanded of the modern army to make a good fighting force. But, indeed, at no period of

its history, since its original foundation by Asaf Jah, has Hyderabad been a powerful State. The Nizam used always to be in difficulties with some outsider. The French clutched him firmly for a long time, and the Mahrattas were down upon him for years. Lord Wellesley delivered him out of the hands of his enemies, and started him afresh in a quasi-independent position, teaching him to look to the Honourable Company for future guidance and support. Of course the Honourable Company secured for itself a like of the territories of that Hyderabad State to indemnify itself for its trouble. But never mind that. Though not powerful as compared with European countries, Hyderabad may, nevertheless as a Native State be *primus inter pares*. Now after this little digression, I return once more to the present Minister of the Nizam. India has never produced a more honourable man or one with a greater capacity for work. No idle days for him; no sly indulgence in the sparkling vintages of Reims and Epernay; no enervating pleasures of the xenana. He is a hard-working, self-denying man, wholly immersed in business from dewy morn till more dewy eve. It may be said he inherited his present office. Well, even if he did, had the 10½ millions of Hyderabad been searched with the aid of supernatural power, a better man for the post which Salar Jung now holds could not have been found. His Excellency is a gentleman, not merely in the technical sense of the phrase, as so many people are gentlemen, but in its highest and most enduring sense, a gentleman of nature's own stamp, and I only hope for Hyderabad's sake, that when she made Sir Salar she did not, exhausted with her effort, throw away the mould. His name and fame were made chiefly in connection with repressing any attempts at mutiny in Southern India. For the service he unquestionably deserved, as he actually received, the best thanks of the British Government. It has been invidiously remarked that he was sure enough to perceive that we should win the day in the long run, and so for his own interest he stuck to the winning side. Even granted so, then he deserved every credit for his cuteness, and if a few other highly placed officials had been endowed with equal clearness of perception and judgment we should have been in a position to crumple up—as Cobden said of Russia—our own sepoy mutineers with greatly accelerated despatch. But we have no right, as we certainly have no grounds, to impute to him any such Machiavellian policy, the dictate of expediency. For my own part I honestly believe that Sir Salar was actuated throughout that trying period by a keen sense of the duty which he owed to the British Government, and was determined to fulfil his plighted faith to the sovereign power at all hazards, going to the death if necessary upholding his word. Some of Sir Salar Jung's best and dearest friends have been Englishmen—take for instance Sir George Yule, first

while Resident at Hyderabad. A great deal of nonsense was emitted about the youthful Nizam's so-called refusal to go and see the Prince of Wales. What a scandalous world it is, to be sure! Why could not an exacting Viceroy and a rampagious Press accept the word of a nobleman like Sir Salar Jung as to the juvenile's inability to stand the fatigues of a long railway journey? I have, of course, seen the young gentleman, and a feeble, fragile-looking child he is, a genuine hot-house plant, to convey which out of the still and tempered atmosphere in which it has been reared would be to insure its drooping, withering, and perhaps (*avertine omen*) dying! But hold hard, my Pegasus! groggy on your pins though you are, you have rattled along a much greater distance than I intended you should go when first I pricked you lightly with the spur this afternoon. My original design was simply to chronicle the fact that Sir Salar Jung had returned to his people, and that all Hyderabad was wild with joy to him back. It is said that certain other noblemen of the Hyderabad State, encouraged by the tales of wonder they have already heard, have made up their minds to visit the far-off lands of Europe. Sir Salar's party were immensely delighted with London, which they greatly preferred to Paris. Shades of defunct Americans, what say ye to this blasphemy! I live to note with a glow of genuine satisfaction that my countrymen have earned a character for civility and good breeding which I was hitherto inclined to believe in no way belonged to them. "The English were so good," observed some one of the party, brimful of gratification which he sought to impart, "The English were so good, they never laughed at our blunders when we attempted to speak their language." I am right glad to see you are improving, my long-lost and beloved countrymen. Just one word more, and positively I shall wind up. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung while in London lived at No. 120, Piccadilly; his following, a goodly one, lived there too. Would you believe it, that one or two members of that following, who returned some time back, have been shedding their cards all over this neighbourhood, with incursions into Secunderabad, these cards bearing the legend "120, Piccadilly." That for men who lived in Piccadilly two days and a night, isn't bad, is it? Shade of Thackeray! (again I am urged to appeal to the Shades) descend and write another page in your book of Snobs!

THE DECCAN HERALD, 30th August 1876.

THE BERARS.

The claim for the restoration of the Berars, we are told, was not pressed

during Sir Salar Jung's visit to England. We are not favoured with the reasons which led the prudent Minister of the Nizam to depart from his original intention of bringing the claim (which had been put aside, at least for the present, at Calcutta), before Lord Salisbury and the Indian Council. The history of how the Berars became British territory, even according to the accounts of those most hostile to the English Government, is that they were seized on account of arrears which had become due by the Nizam's Government for the support of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Nizam having by treaty with England undertaken the support of this contingent, to be ready in any time of emergency either to defend the Nizam's dominions or to help the British Government in time of War; the British Government having undertaken at the same time to maintain the throne and rule of the Nizam against all comers. The pay of the contingent was a continual ground of quarrel between the two Governments; and, though the Nizam was repeatedly informed that if continual advances had to be made by the British Government, territorial security would be taken for their repayment, on improvement took place. In 1849 the Nizam was finally called upon to pay off by the end of the year the debts due to the British Government. "In the following year," Aitchison tells us, "a territorial session was demanded to liquidate the debt, which amounted to 78,00,000. A payment of 40,00,000 was at once made; and the appropriation of revenues of certain districts was promised to meet the remainder. The demand for a territorial session was, therefore, withdrawn." But no real improvement followed. The Resident was again obliged to make advances for the payment of the contingent, and in 1853 the debt had risen again to Rs. 45,00,000. It was in 1853 that the Earl of Dalhousie caused the Nizam to assign the Berars as security for the debt of fifty lakhs due by him to the British Government. A new treaty was drawn up in May, 1853, whereby the British Government agreed to maintain in lieu of the Nizam's contingent an auxiliary force to be called the Hyderabad Contingent, which remaineth unto this day. It consisted of 5,000 Infantry and 2,000 Cavalry, with four field batteries of artillery. It was ordered by an article embodied in the treaty that:—"For the purpose of providing the regular monthly payment to the said Contingent troops, and payment of Appa Dessayes' chout and the allowance of Muhiput Ram's family, and to certain Mahratta pensioners, as guaranteed in the 10th article of the Treaty of 1822, and also for payment of the interest at six per cent of the debt due to the Honorable Company so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, which debt now amount to fifty lakhs of Hyderabad Rupees, the Nizam hereby agrees to assign the districts mentioned in the accompanying schedule marked A, yielding an Annual gross revenue of about fifty lakhs of Rupees to the exclu-

sive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad, and to such other officer, acting under his orders, as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India to the charge of those districts." It was also provided "that the Resident at the Court of Hyderabad for the time being shall always render true and faithful accounts every year to the Nizam of the receipts and disbursements connected with the said districts, and make over any surplus revenue that may exist to His Highness, after the payment of the Contingent and the other items detailed in articles 6 of this treaty." But there was another treaty made with the Nizam after the Mutiny, which, on the part of the British, cancelled the debt of Rs. 50,00,000, and His Highness at the same time agreed to forego all demand for an account of the receipts and disbursement of the assigned districts for the "present past, and future," and the British Government undertook to pay out of the revenue of the Berars the dues as aforementioned, holding the Berars in trust for that purpose. We cannot see on what ground Sir Salar Jung can ask that the trust may be given back to the Nizam. A trust extending to present, past Finance Minister, and we have dealt only with the State Railways, which have had such a large share in increasing the Home charges and depreciating the Rupee. This is a new suggestion for our financiers and for those who are considering what is to be done to restore the Indian Rupee to its original value of two shillings. The English florin contains less weight in silver, as we know from the difficulty in getting rid of it when it comes into our hands, but its value is kept up arbitrarily by it being accepted by the nation as representing a certain value. We do not despair of yet seeing something done to put a standard value on the Rupee, if silver coinage is kept as the standard for India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 30th August 1876.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Secunderabad, 26th August.

The Hyderabad Railway Station looked quite gay this morning. It had been prettily decorated with flags and hunting in honour of Sir Salar Jung who returned to his native place after an absence of four months, it may be presumed, in no way dissatisfied with the long stay he had

undertaken. Though both in England and on the Continent he has been *feared* and honoured to an extent that would have satisfied the most exacting, yet he could not but have been flattered at the reception he met with, and the cordial greeting given him on his return home. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, and awaiting his arrival were the Resident and Staff. General Macintire, Commanding the Subsidiary Force, Nawabs Mukram-ood-Dowlah, Bashee-rood-Dowlah, and Kier-ool-Oomrah, with other noblemen and European and native officials and gentlemen. It is not often British cheers are accorded to a native of India, but Sir Salar Jung received that honour more than once this morning. The station was rather inconveniently crowded, the Resident and His Excellency having literally to fight their way through the crowd notwithstanding the efforts of the First Assistant Resident and Major Campbell, the Military Secretary, to clear a passage. Outside, too, there was a concourse of from four to five thousand natives—a larger number, it is said, than had ever been brought together on a previous occasion. The city is to be illuminated to-night and grand dinners both at the Residency and the city are talked of. What with dinners and receptions, and the business kept in abeyance till his return, Sir Salar Jung will not have a very easy time of it for the next few months. When he sets out for another journey, which, though not so long as the one just brought to a close, will yet necessitate his absence from Hyderabad for a month or so. The young Nizam will doubtless receive an invitation to attend the Grand Durbar to be held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877; how he will respond to it remains yet to be seen, but at all events the Prime Minister will go on behalf of his master.

We are very badly off for want of rain, having scarcely had any worth speaking of. Most of the wells are dry, and people are put to the greatest inconvenience owing to the scarcity of water. I don't know if, on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city of London, the Chamberlain in his address to Sir Salar Jung included Secunderabad among those cities to which water has been supplied "on a scale which would create astonishment in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis." What portion of the universe this quotation from the speech of the Chamberlain refers to, is a secret which will be carefully preserved by the Corporation of the City of London. But the Secunderabad is not one of those highly favoured cities is unfortunately a fact. The people here have actually to go about begging for water; generally monthly payments are made to be allowed to draw water out of private wells. As to public wells there are but few of them, and whether they contain any water or not appears to be a matter of supreme indifference to the authorities here.

Raja Cundesamy, who holds the responsible post of a "vakeel" between the two Governments, has been dangerously ill. I am told he commenced life as a mason and is now as wealthy as he is respected by all. During his illness he was visited by the Resident and many of the city nobles. As he is too old and infirm, I believe it is unlikely he will resume his duties; in fact, his successor has already been spoken of in the person of Mr. Syed Hoosein who accompanied Sir Salar Jung to England in the capacity of Private Secretary. If a sound English education and remarkable intelligence count for anything no better selection could be made. This gentleman, I am told, after a distinguished university career, was for a time a professor in one of the colleges in Bengal, and Sir Salar Jung had some difficulty in persuading him to come here.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 30th August 1876.

The courtly *Pioneer*, which has already declared itself a believer in "judicious profusion," mentions the somewhat startling fact that Sir Salar Jung has been distributing sums of money in England among people whom he imagined to be influential in the settlement of the Berars question. According to our contemporary Sir Salar has by this means overshot his mark, for "the result is that no one can now open his lips in society to say anything in favour of restoration, nor any public writer put pen to paper with that object in view, without being suspected of venality." This would be all very sad if it were true, but we must say that we do not believe it. Sir Salar Jung is much too sharp to present his enemies with such a clumsy weapon bribery wherewith to attack him. As, however, the statement has gone forth, we think that Sir Salar Jung should give it a distinct denial. If his claim to the Berars possesses any value in itself he need not resort to bribery; and it would be advisable therefore for Sir Salar Jung, by giving the denial to which we allude, to show to the world that his claims are substantial enough to be able to exist without artificial and highly objectionable stimulants. Perhaps the *Pioneer* has more information on the subject than it cares to publish. Can it tell us *who* have been getting their palms rubbed with Hyderabad gilt?

DECCAN HERALD, 30th August 1876.

THE LORD MAYOR AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

(English Mail.)

The *Examiner* is not lost in admiration at the ceremony of Making

Sir Salar Jung a London freeman. It says: "We only wish that the address to the new freeman were quite as unexceptionable in matter as in tone and spirit. Sir Salar Jung's past achievements are sufficiently striking, and he has no occasion to draw renown on the future. 'Water-supplies to the chief cities provided on a scale which would create wonder in Europe, and might well serve as an example for the supply of this great metropolis.' His Excellency must have been astonished to hear about those wonderful waterworks. 'Where are they? That is, where are the 'chief cities' said to be supplied by them? The Nizam's dominions contain many small towns and villages of considerable size, but with the exception of Hyderabad—which ranks next to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—there are no great cities that we have heard of. The only chief cities supplied with those wonderful waterworks are Calcutta and Bombay, but they are a long way off from Hyderabad, and Sir Salar Jung has no concern with these municipal corporations. His Excellency has no doubt done much to improve the roads, but on the whole they are no better than they should be; and Mr. Chamberlain Scott, as also his lordship himself, would perhaps think twice before venturing to ride at a trot among the rough boulders of which there is a plentiful crop in some of the streets of the capital. Nor is it quite right to call the Nizam an 'ally,' the chiefs of native States 'independent.' In the right meaning of the adjective there neither is nor can be, so long as the English raj lasts, an independent State in India. Even Mr. Saunderson's endeavour to bully the little Nizam (on the suspicion that he was only shamming illness) to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of meeting the Prince of Wales was a more accurate expression of the relations between India and the Deccan Principality than those words, alliance and independence, which have now been freely used by almost every corporation from Portsmouth to Tain and Inverness; nor was the Nizam's dependence in the slightest degree lessened by the astute Minister's final victory over the blunt undiplomatic Briton. But in justice to the City Fathers it must be admitted that they betrayed some confusion of mind on the point of independence, the Lord Mayor himself actually describing Sir Salar Jung as a subject of the Queen! Perhaps it would be unfair to expect that the Lord Mayor should have time to acquire correct notions on these points, whose orbit lies among lords, bishops, and future Emperors of Hindustan, and who makes a regular round of all the churches in the vain hope of discovering two sermons alike. How could a Lord Mayor so sorely tried describe the suppression of the Mutiny otherwise than as a solution of the difficulty; or the royal tour, than as a gauntletrace between 'venomous reptiles and beasts of prey?' It is hard work tracking and introducing yourself to a tiger, though, no doubt, when you succeed, you may find

it still harder to part company with him. But as we have said, the spirit of the City welcome to Sir Salar Jung left nothing to be desired. We would even add that, in conferring on the famous Minister 'the highest compliment which this City can bestow,' the Lord Mayor and the Councilmen did much honor to themselves. As regards rank, responsibility, intelligence, and high character, Sir Salar Jung is by far the first of Asiatic statesmen. The best proof of his greatness in his moral influence over the most fanatical and fiery population of Indian Mahomedan. His success is that of a liberal, progressive Mussulman, with superstition among refined courtiers and swaggering street bullies alike to guard against and to humour. He has done his best to form the administration on the model of a European Cabinet; and one of his latest innovations is the establishment of a college in which the young nobles of Hyderabad may study the literature and science of the west."

TIMES OF INDIA, 31st August 1876.

A correspondent writes to the *Globe*:—"I have heard from India that it is not at all unlikely that in the next cold season Sir Madava Row, now the Prime Minister of Baroda, will, if his duties permit him, follow the example of his Mahomedan compeer, Sir Salar Jung, and visit England. As Sir Salar is the best Indian representative of Islam, so Sir Madava is the best representative of Hinduism. No one who knows the great abilities of the chief Minister, successively, of Travancore, Indore and Baroda will fail to be glad to hear of this rumour. Sir Jung Bahadoor, of Nepal, has already visited England. I know of no three natives of Hindustan who can compare with these. Strange to say, they have under their supervision the three most difficult cities to deal with in India, viz., Katmandu, Hyderabad, and Baroda."

TIMES OF INDIA, 1st September 1876.

Address presented to Sir Salar Jung.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following address presented by the Zoroastrian community to Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., congratulating him on his arrival at Hyderabad Deccan. Sir Salar Jung is held in very high esteem by the Parsees, several of whom are employed in very high and responsible appointments in His Excellency's service:—To His Excellency Nawab Mukht-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor G.C.S.I., D.C.L.,—We, it please your Excellency.—We the undersigned Zoroastrian residents of Hyderabad

and secondarily, most respectfully take the liberty to approach your Excellency with our heartfelt congratulations on the most happy event which God in His Divine mercy has vouchsafed as well unto us, as to all others, whether rich or poor, in your Excellency's safe return from a lengthened tour to Europe—a tour which began and ended most satisfactorily. It is a matter of particular satisfaction and gratification to us, that by your Excellency's auspicious visit to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, and Empress of India; by the magnificent reception given to your Excellency by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the high officials of State and nobles of Great Britain of all grades, as also by the special marks of honours received by your Excellency from the Empress of India, and the British public, honours which no other Prince or Minister of India has secured before now; the bonds of amicable relationship and alliance which exist between the two State have been more than ever strengthened. Your Excellency's sagacity, acumen, and clearsightedness have not exclusively been devoted to the interest and improvement of the State only, but that the meanest of His Highness the Nizam's subjects of whatever creed and denomination receive from your Excellency's sound principles and discriminating administration every protection both of life and property; and enjoy equal right and liberty in every respect without distinction; in addition to these we cannot forget the greatest virtue of all in so exalted a personage as your Excellency, that of amiable and benevolent disposition. For these blessings, every individual, whether young or old, rich or poor, from one corner of the kingdom to another prays continuously for your Excellency's welfare, prosperity, unimpaired health, and long life. The most admirable and praiseworthy administration of the kingdom under your Excellency's benign ministry is well-known and greatly appreciated, not only all over India, but in England, France, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and other noteworthy places far and wide. In conclusion, we most fervently and heartily offer up our prayers to the Divine Creator of us all that He may spare your Excellency as well, for many years to come as from all evils that flesh is heir to; that He may bestow on your Excellency, strength and fortitude, to continued on the most successful and commendable administration with the same energy, perspicuity, and wisdom, which your Excellency has been so amply endowed with, and which has been so advantageously displayed during the last twenty-three years and upwards. We also pray that God the Ever Merciful may shower honours and blessings even greater than those your Excellency now enjoys, as thick as hailstones. We beg respectfully to remain, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants, Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, Bapoojee, Meerajee, &c., &c.